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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 64 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga. East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles	New York	Tokyo
(Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security. Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION.

AMAZING CURE IN BOMBAY.

Spent many months in Nasik Sanatorium Declared "Incurable," Civil Surgeon gave mixed injections. Severe haemoptysis. bedridden case treated 16 Dec. 1917, 22nd gained 6 lbs. No fever or haemoptysis since Friday 26th can walk. Jan. 14th 1918, gained another 3½ lbs.

Feb. 11th, Eminent Bombay Doctor, an M. D., reports "at end of 1st stage, perhaps in 2nd stage."

Feb. 18th Doctor reports "Very much better, expects her to be completely cured in about 2 weeks."

Feb. 24th—"In 1st stage." March 3rd Doctor announces her cure.

Name and address willingly given—Write a postcard or call and see me.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. A. Hind, L10 Charbagh, Lucknow, writes 4th March.

"I am glad to tell you that I am almost quite well. The Doctor, who examined me yesterday, said that there is no doubt that your treatment is *good*. I think he was rather surprised to find I have made such a quick recovery."

POONA PATIENT CURED IN ONE MONTH.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO
DIAMONDS MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
125, Kalbadev Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of vacant piece of land at Parel Tank Road advertised to take place to-day by order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 396 of 1913 is POSTPONED sine-die.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TIN CEILINGS.

Messrs. BENNET and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Office concerned:—

One lot of embossed tin ceiling of different designs and sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett, & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Culna."

16 Dums zinc chloride solid 98 per cent. nett weight 98 cwt, 1 qr. 23 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the concerned 21 drums bleaching powder about 3 tons.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quite in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred C. spring victoria with a bay walar cob young and a set of harness.

1 Bay country-bred horse, 14-2, 3 years, hardworking quiet in harness.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 17th March, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the remaining undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale), at the ground floor of "Raval" Building, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Girgaum, very valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture, such as Bohemian cut glass, bedsteads, round tables, arm chairs, big mirrors, caskets, plates, vases, Bohemian glass double swinge, mirror sofas, one shell pattern drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs, brass bedsteads, gold embroidered rings, sarees, borders, musk-amber and very old silajit, electric chandeliers, large mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, brass bedsteads, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich vases and figures and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The property of the late Vazier Saheb Bhaudinbhai, C.I.E., of Joonagudh.

The property of another gentleman:—

One 25 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Empire Motor Car in good working order.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 18th instant sell by public auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Goolraj Singhani and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons the following:

About 750 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar weighing about 798 cwts., lately arrived on the 18th February last Ex. s.s. "Lotus" and now lying at No. 2 Shed Prince's and Victoria Docks and No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods should be cleared away the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 18th inst., sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs J. H. Khermoosh & Co. and on a/c and risk of the following defaulting purchasers.

On account and risk of H. S. M. Shustary Bekhor 300 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

On a/c and risk of Saham H. Basri.

Ex S. S. "Lotus" arrived on the 17th ultimo.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF A NEWLY BUILT HOUSE AT JACKERIA MUSJID ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khanderao Land and Mehta attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 3rd prox. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the tenement and dwellings house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jackeria Musjid Road, outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 822 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2685, and Street Nos. 519—523 and containing by admeasurement 187 sqr. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is on or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the Jackeria Musjid Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Dontad Road Mosque and on or towards the South by the house of Ahmed Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Land and Mehta at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned. Private offers for the purchase of the said property may also be made in writting to the undersigned or to Messrs. Khanderao Land & Mehta upto the date previous to the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1918.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA, M.B., B.S',

SURGEON DENTIST,
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Next to Leach & Webonny.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS! Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited,*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 83 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, 19th March 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods.

Glassware, biscuits, paint toys, steel springs, beef suet, piece-goods, cotton mixed, lace, mufflers, apparel, plaster of Paris, soap, booklets, bleaching powder, planks, iron bars, steel hoops, tobacco attari, wooden shooks, sugar, khara, white earth dust, clay, teel seeds, almonds flour, crates, empty aerated water bottles, empty cases, drums, barrels, crates, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising:—Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy goods, hall lamp, electric table fans, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS. SALE OF MORTON'S JAMS AND C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Office concerned, sell by Public Auction, at Nanjee Jayeri's Godown No 83 near the Hindoo Temple, Bhendy Bazaar, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. the following:—

200 cases, each 6 dozen tins Morton's assorted Jams.

9 cases, each 6 dozen tins Crosse and Blackwell's Oxford Sausages.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1918.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 272, Hornby Road near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. —Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY—Warune & Mandalf.
IGATPURI—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
KALYAN—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN—Pate Brothers.
LONAVLA—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD—Dalsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
POONA—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boilers and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Price on application.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2 Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2962

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU TYPIST to work on Adler Machine. Pay Rs. 30. Apply to Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3132

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CASHIER with thorough knowledge of accountancy. Cash or personal security of Rs. 10,000 required. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd. 3133

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for M. J. High School, Viramgam. Pay Rs. 10 to 150. Persons holding Double Degrees wit Science or Mathematics as voluntary subje and S.-T.-C. Diploma, will be prferred. Apply to the CHAIRMAN before 31/3/18. 303

WANTED—A QUALIFIED ENGINEER having thorough knowledge in laying pipes for Water Supply Works. Work to last for 3 years. Good salary to a capable man. Apply by letter only enclosing copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, the Cedar Electrical & Engineering Coy., 14/2, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 3139

WANTED—For the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), a RECORD SUPPLIER on Rs. 30 per month, and a DUFTRY on Rs. 20 per month. Candidates should apply personally to the undersigned with applications written in their own handwriting. O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Assistant Director, S. & T., No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 3121

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BILL-COLLECTOR to recover rents of a sound Building in Bombay, occupied by gentlemen. Forty per cent. Commission will be paid, the sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash must be deposited with the Landlord as security and the interest thereon will be paid at 3½ per cent per annum. Apply to Box No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3137

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, own machine with previous experience in Solicitors' Firm. Apply Box No. 958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3138

WANTED—A COMPANION, good knowledge of English correspondence, Gujarati accounts. Sanscrit for Rangoon. Apply to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 296

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Tuitions by an experienced Matric lady for English. Music also if wanted. Apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

WANTED.

WANTED—MACHINERY and TOOLS for a Saw Mill. Write to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3040

WANTED—A BUNGALOW at Matheran with three or four Bedrooms. Appl with particulars to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3079

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One Parse or Gujrati firm to represent a European firm. Apply sharp stating qualifications and lowest terms to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED—CINDERS for making paths. Quotations giving prices: (1) Delivered at site of their works or factories, (2) Delivered at the Labour Camps, Dadar. The quantity available should be stated. Apply A. C. R. E., Marine Lines. 3107

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with Kanarese language, can write neat and fast hand. Knowledge of Correspondence and typing. Can maintain ordinary accounts. Good references. Useful for general clerical work. Please write stating salary offered to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3032

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A BABA PONY, given away very cheap as not further needed. Apply Box No. 955 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3125

FOR SALE—One 12 N. H. P. Twin Cylinder ENGINE and BOILER by Ruston Proctor, Ltd., in excellent condition. Apply R. RAJABALLY & Co., Whiteaway Bldg., Fort, Bombay. 3131

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

MOTOR CYCLES FOR SALE—HENDERSON, four Cylinder, 10 H.P., price Rs. 2,000; SCOTT, twin Cylinder, 6 H.P., price Rs. 1,100; CALTHORPE. 2¾ H.P., price Rs. 750. In very good condition and in perfect running order. Apply L. D. BATLIBOI, Dady Terrace, Gowalia Tank Road 3122

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos. Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"LEAS" at Altamount Road. For further particulars apply on the premises or to Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2953

TO BE GIVEN ON HIRE—One powerful STEAM LAUNCH for work in the Harbour. Apply to PESTONJI DHANJIBHAI & Co., Bania's Chawl, near Colaba Station. 3123

TO LET from 1st April, 1918—First an Top FLOORS of a decent and up-to-date Building, facing sea in Apollo Bunde Apply to ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Telephone No. 3430. 30

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of a Kerosine Oil Engine, 12 B.-H.-P., open for view in the Municipal Office, to be sold by auction on 20th April, 1918.

M. R. DHOLAKIA,
Chief Officer.

Barsi, 12th March, 1918. 3119

NOTICE.

WANTED—Experienced PLUMBERS to work up house connections (labour only) at a rate in terms of pipe length. Quote experience and terms. For particulars see personally or apply to the undersigned.

M. R. DHOLAKIA,
Chief Officer.

Barsi, 12th March, 1918. 3120

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Nacroz), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918. 3130

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of thirty pairs of bullocks for meat van service, at the Bandora Slaughter Houses, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 26th day of March, 1918. The bullocks must be of 14 hands and upwards in height, and up to six to seven years of age.

2. Forms of contract, specification, &c., can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, who will give all information that may be required, on application.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 13th March, 1918. 3117

THE INDIA CULTURE & DEVELOPMENT WORKS, COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in India.)

WORKS:—95, Parel Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay.
OFFICE:—Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

BY A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Company of the 8th of March, 1918, Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier, Managing Director of the Company, was allowed to transfer to every Shareholder of Ordinary Shares registered in the Transfer Book of the Company by the 31st day of March, 1918, as free bonus, one Preference Share per ten Ordinary Shares registered in the name of every holder.

M. G. NAGINAWALA,
Director-Secretary.

3134

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1918, for

I The Supply of Stationery during the year 1918-1919.
II The Supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1918-1919.
III Watering certain Footpaths, Roads etc., during 1918-1919.
IV Annual Repairs to Trust properties and Petty repairs generally, and
V Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1918-1919.

Forms of Tender may, on payment of Rs. 4 each for Items I and II, be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead.

Forms of Tender may, on payments of Re. 1 for Item No. III. be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Forms of Tender, Specification etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each for Items IV and V, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for Items I and II, Rs. 50 for Item No. III, Rs. 500 for Item No. IV and Rs. 1,000 for Item No. V, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or Public Securities of equivalent market values and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) N. D. KATRAK,
L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
Offg. Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office.
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 7th March 1918. 2999

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of Sale. No offers received after 31st March, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.

2913

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held on the 2nd floor of Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings on Hornby Road, Bombay, from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), every day from MONDAY, 8th April to SATURDAY, 13th April, 1918. The Papers on Accountancy and Auditing will be set on the first three days while the Papers on Mercantile Law will be set on the last three days. For further particulars read the notifications in this month's "Bombay Government Gazette."

K. S. AIYAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918. 3094

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year 1918 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th March, 1918, to 25th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE EDULJEE DHALLA.
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 3118

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, will be paid at annas 4 per Preference Share and Re. 40 per Ordinary Shares of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 15th April, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on week days and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Wednesday, 27th March, 1918.

Dividend Warrants will be issued to the Shareholders on production of Share Certificates or by applying for same in writing.

Notice is hereby further given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 28th March, to Wednesday, 3rd April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMASJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

3128

WILLINGDON CLUB HORSE SHOW, BOMBAY.

COMPETITORS in Horse and Pony Jumping Competition are reminded that owing to the large number of entries, all horses entered, must be jumped in a preliminary competition on FRIDAY afternoon, March 15th, at 4-30 p.m.

Only the Horses and Ponies selected will be required to jump in the Final on SATURDAY, March 16th.

C. K. GREENWAY,
Hon. Secretary.

3064

NOTICE.

WANTED—SANITARY SURVEYOR (M.R.S.I.) Applications stating pay and enclosing testimonials should be sent to undersigned on or before March 31st, 1918.

G. D. MEHTA,
Chairman, S. C. Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, Mar. 12th, 1918. 3114

NOTICE.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER on Rs. 15 plus Rs. 4, house rent allowance. Applications enclosing testimonials should be sent to undersigned on or before March 31st, 1918.

G. D. MEHTA,
Chairman, D. C. Kurla Municipality.

March 12th, 1918. 3115

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

FREE PASSES to the Exhibitors will be available from TUESDAY, the 19th instant. 3113

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have contracted to purchase from Dr. LAXUMAN BACHOBA DHARGALKAR, L. M. & S., of Santa Cruz, Taluka Salsette, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim in or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charges, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at his residence in House No. 10, Sadashiv Street, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,830 square yards bearing Survey No. 298 with two bungalows and privies standing thereon, situate at Santa Cruz, Pot Tukadi Danda, Taluka Salsette, Jilha Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bounded on the North by a storm water drain and a public passage, South by land belonging to Jehangirii B. Madraswalla, West by land belonging to Hassan Alli, East by a public passage.

BABUJI CRUSHNANATH
DHURANDHAR & BROTHERS.

14th March, 1918. 3127

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned have decided to open a shop of Silver and Gold ornaments, Jewellery and Silver Utensils in Shaikh Memon Street, near Mulji Jetha Cloth Market under the name and style of Messrs. LAXMIDAS DAMODARDAS & Co., under the able and wide experienced management.

The opening ceremony will be inaugurated at 9 a.m., (B. T.) on the 18th March, 1918, on which occasions the presence of our constituents and friends is earnestly solicited.

LAXMIDAS DAMODARDAS.
Cloth Merchants.
LAXMIDAS ZAVERDAS.
Commission Agents.

Ghadial Gully,
Sheth Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay, 14th March, 1918.
3141

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that by direction of the Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay, the Trustees of the Charity Estate of BAI KABAL, deceased invite offers for purchase of the undermentioned property. Such offers to be sent to the undersigned at their Office No. 18, Church Gate Street, under sealed cover before 4 p.m. on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, when all offers received will be submitted to the Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground which after deducting the area of fifty-seven square yards taken by the Municipality for set back contains by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Musjid Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 812 and 812 and Street Nos. 71-73 and 75-79 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ruttonbai widow of Ghella Nandram.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1918.

SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Attorneys High Court.

3136

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NAWROJI RESTONJI SHROFF and SORABJI PESTONJI SHROFF have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

A.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three acres and twenty-five gunthas and registered under Survey No. 369 and assessed under No. 1294 and situate at Tasgaon in the District of (Zilla) Satara, Sub-District (Taluka) Tasgaon, village (Kasba) Bhilwadi, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land bearing No. 366, on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 369, on or towards the North by the property of Ganoo bin Doongry and on or towards the South by public road and beyond that land bearing Survey No. 368, and

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of new land containing by admeasurement seven acres and twenty gunthas and registered under Survey No. 369 and assessed under No. 1294 and situate at Tasgaon in the district of (Zilla) Satara, Sub-District (Taluka) Tasgaon, village (Kasba) Bhilwadi, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land bearing No. 369 hereinbefore first described, on or towards the West by the land bearing No. 370, on or towards the North by the property of Ganoo bin Doongry, on or towards the South by the public road leading to Bhilawadi. Together with the Factory built and standing thereon and known as the Tasgaon Ginning and Pressing Factory.

B.

26 Double Roller Gins by Platt Bros.
1 Engine Fairbank Feareby.
1 Boiler, 140 lbs. Pressure, by Peuman and Co.
1 Pumping Engine, Rice and Co.
1 Half Press and Finisher by Jamasji and Manekji.
1 Lathe, Drilling Machine Dies and Taps Boxes.
Tanks, &c., with all other complete accessories.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3126

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of Ratanji Shamji of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant Deceased.

TRIBHOVAN VIRCHAND and MOTICHAND VIRCHAND, both of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitants, but now residing at Old Modikhana, within the Fort of Bombay Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventeen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of November, 1917.

Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.
Petitioners Attorneys.

3140.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREATER SUCCESS THAN 'EVER'

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

presents

Melbourne's Novel Extravaganza in 2 Acts & 4 Scenes.

ROBINHOOD

OR

BABES IN THE WOOD

BRIGHTER BETTER THAN EVER

NEW SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.

SEE The Duel in the Wood.
The Picnic.
The Grand Operatic Finale, etc.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

To-day, To-morrow and Sunday

"WITHIN THE LAW"

New Production of American "Crook" Play.

Sunday Half Price Matinee at 5 p. m.

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**

To-day at 6.30 p.m.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March, 1918, (including Sundays). 3073

To-morrow

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

By

MARIE CORELLI

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA.

THE

MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

To-night & every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

FOURTH INSTALMENT

Episodes 9 & 10

OF

The Great Universal Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

WITH

A two-reel side-splitting L-KO Comedy

AND

Universal Screen Magazine.

Rates Rs. 2 to As. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GREEN'S ROOF GARDEN

BOMBAY'S LEADING CAFE RESTAURANT.

OPEN EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

By kind permission of Their Excellencies, Members of H. E. the Governor's Band will play during Dinner on Saturday.

SPECIAL DINNERS
AT Rs. 4 AND Rs. 7.

TABLES ARE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.

ON SUNDAY SELECT PROGRAMME
BY AN EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

YOU MUST NOT FORGET
To-day is Friday,—the last day of the Week—
to see the Second Instalment of
"JUDEX"
Episodes 3 & 4. — — 4000 Feet.
THE SERIAL GLORIOUS
So highly spoken of at the present moment by the Cinema-loving public of Bombay.
TAKE NOTE!
The programme entirely changes to-morrow
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
To-day's programme includes the Hindu Mythological Film
"RAJA SHRIYAL"

Lamington Road, Near Eldorado Cinema.
To-night! AT 9-30 P. M. Every-night!
CROWDED HOUSES
KARLEKAR'S
ROYAL CIRCUS
AND
Menagerie of Performing Wild Animals.
Owing to special request from some of the distinguished persons of Bombay we have again arranged for a few performances with most attractive and exciting variations in the programme.
Tickets to be had night and day at the Circus tent.
Special arrangement with B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for tram cars at the close of each performance.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Children will be admitted at Half Price to all parts.
Proprietor—T. G. Salar.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will be RESERVED for the PARDAH PARTIES on MONDAY, 18th March, 1918, between 12 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) 3105

HELLO! WHO'S YOUR LADY FRIEND?
have you a lady friend? has your better half ever enquired about her? see how
LUPINO LANE
had a close shave and how he proved he had a twin brother exactly like him! He
WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH AS YOU MAY HAVE NEVER LAUGHED IN LIFE.
Do not fail to see it this week.
BEING SHOWN WITH
picture version of the well known play
THE
"LIFEGUARDSMAN"
in 4 stirring parts.
At 7-0 8-45 10-30 nightly
NEW
ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. No. 1882.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
PRESENT POPULAR PICTURES
"THE GIRL IN THE CHECKERED COAT."
"POOR PETER PIOUS"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME NEXT SUNDAY.

WHY DO SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS OBSERVE
THE SEVENTH-DAY instead of THE FIRST
IN COMMON WITH NEARLY ALL CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS?
THIS QUERRY ANSWERED
AT
THE NEW HALL,
Apollo Bunder
Sunday, March 17th, at 6-30 p. m.
COME AND HEAR this QUERRY ANSWRED. If you can produce ONE TEXT showing that Christians should observe another day other than the Sabbath of the FOURTH COMMANDMENT, come along and give the text to our congregation that evening and get a Rupees 3,000 Reward. If you cannot find the text ask your Pastor for it, and bring it over on Sunday, March, 17th, at 6-30 p. m.
Public Welcome.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
THE
FATAL RING
FEATURING
PEARL WHITE
Pathes Animated History
THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 1 Part 3
PATHE GAZETTE
Lonesome Luke
TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily.
Prices. 1-8, 1-0, 0-8, 0-6 & 0-3 only.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, Mar. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months	To day's prices.
March	24.20+2
April	
May	24.68+5
June	
July	23.84+7

Old Contracts

Months	To-day's prices
May	22.48
March-April	22.39
April-May	22.31 +8
May-June	22.23
June-July	22 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	31.64 — 9
" July	31 16 —
Spot Cotton at New York	33.15—10
" at New Orleans	32.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	30.65+ 3
" July	30.09+ 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	86½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	43
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to smaller supplies Steady.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	48½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48
Indian Stock 2½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3 %	54½
Ex. On London at Paris France	27 23

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 12th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Mar. 12th

RAPESEED.	
Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Agra Rapeseed Afloat	600
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta Value	565
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. Nothing doing	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. Nothing doing	19
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar-Apl. Sellers	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar Paid	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Mar. 14.
(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

This morning good Broach was quested at Rs. 701. The marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 707 and advanced to Rs. 712. There was no forward business doing in the Colaba market but there were keen buyers for ready Broach cotton at Rs. 650.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach April	No forward business doing in Colaba market.
Fine " Akola March	
F. G. Bengal "	

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach	April	711
Bengal	March	672
Akola	March	673

To-day there was no Vaida Business at Colaba and in Marwadi Bazar at night.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 13TH MARCH 1918

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	639	629	567	537	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	639	629	567		"
M.G. Wardha		697	677		"
M. G. Nagpore		697	677		"
M.G. Yeotmal		687			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		681			"
M.G. Amraoti		674			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair Staple		668	648		"
M.G. Khandesh		645	622		"
M.G. Muttia		639	607		"
M.G. Broach		720	714	708	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th March 18.

Cotton	8,588 bales
Wheat	28,985 owts
Linseed	2,915 "
Rape &c.	195 "
Gingelly	891 "
Peppyseed	214 "
Groundnuts	4,237 "
Castorseed	5,435 "
Rice	17,964 "
Myrabolams	3 "
Cottonseed	422 "
Mowraseed	18 "
Gram	2,860 "
Tares	975 "
Maize	370 "
Bajri	674 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-5-9.
Sovereign 16-3-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 103-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York. Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47.
Ex-warrant. 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per sent. Paper 67/8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1,956 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARE.

At the opening the share market was week on account of speculative sales, but there was an improvement during the course of the day and the market closed steady. A fair amount of business was also done for the May settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,120, Swadeshi 2,1130, Simplex 865, Pearls 660, New Greats 360, Madhavjee 2,560, Kohinoor 1,152/8, Indore Malwa 395, Indian Bleeching 210, David 635, Coorla 740, Century 470, Nagpur 2,655, Bombay United 1,095, Indian Cement 340, Katni Ordinary 255 Ex-dividend Deferreds 1,400 Ex-dividend, Tata Ordinary 252/8, Bombay Burma 1,135, Bombay Tramway 385, and Bombay Steam 307/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,125, Simplex 867/8, New Greats 361/4, Madhavjee 2,555, Kohinoor 1,150, Indore Malwa 400, Indian Bleeching 207½ David 637/8, Nagpur 2,650, Katni Deferred 1,390 Exdividend Tata Ordy 255 Tata Deferreds 1,140, Bombay Tramway 387/8, Bombay Steam 310, and Alcocks 1,000.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, MARCH 14.)

Major H. Harrison, on return from leave, to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Forringer, to do duty as Assistant Judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, has been granted, with effect from the 14th January, 1918, such privilege leave as may have been due to him in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to 11 months and 11 days.

Captain E. W. Hoodleston, C.I.E., R.I.M., Principal Marine Transport Officer, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay, pending further orders.

Mr. H. N. Crouch, Barrister-at-Law, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and three months with effect from the 3rd April, 1918, and is permitted to prefix to it the Holi and Easter holidays from the 23rd March to the 2nd April, 1918.

Mr. Manchharam Mayaram Bhat to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad vice Mr. Dattatraya Anant Tugunji, proceeded on leave.

Mr. Vinayak Vaman Pataskar to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona vice Mr. Manchharam Mayaram Bhat.

Mr. Hari Vinayak Kane to act as First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik vice Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni, deceased.

Mr. V. B. Kale, Mamlatdar of the Panvel Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., Collector of Satara, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for four months with effect from 5th April, 1918, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. F. L. Gordon, Executive Engineer on Special Duty, to act as Executive Engineer, Public Works Central Store and Workshop District, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. H. W. O. Taylor, Executive Engineer, proceeding on deputation to Amritsar.

Mr. Krishnaji Gururao Gunjikar to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe.

Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. Dinkar Ganesh Patwardhan reverting.

Mr. T. A. Fernandez to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Mulram Virparam on leave.

Mr. Vishnu Balvant Naik to act as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar on leave.

Government are pleased to promote Mr. Ambarnath Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 20th February, 1918.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 12th instant in parts of Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Nasik and Satara districts. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Larkana, by rats and insects in parts of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar, and by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Rewa Kantha, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar where water for irrigation is deficient. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 14th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	7,238-8
Total up-to-date	26,58,463-12

ALLEGED BREACH OF COTTON CONTRACTS.

BOMBAY FIRM'S SUIT AGAINST KARACHI MERCHANTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 13.

Mr. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, was busy the whole of the last week in hearing suits filed on behalf of the Bombay firm of Messrs. Gokaldas Madhavji and Co. against several members of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in respect of failures of contracts for the supply of cotton in January. The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General of Bombay, and Mr. Framji Dinshaw, Solicitor, Bombay, appeared for the plaintiffs. The chief point urged was whether the plaintiffs were bound by the arbitration clauses in the agreement to refer the disputes to arbitration, considering the fact that the arbitrators to be appointed are all members of the Association, who have all lost heavily in the cotton transactions. Mr. Strangman argued that under the peculiar circumstances of the case the plaintiffs could not expect equity and justice from the arbitrators.

The Judge without calling upon the lawyer for the defendants decided that the parties were bound by the clause in the agreement to refer the suits to the arbitration of members of the Indian Merchants' tration of the members of the Indian Merchants' Associations.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO.

MESSRS. BURN & CO'S. NEW ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta have engineered the formation of a new company called the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., which was incorporated on Monday last with a capital of one crore and fifty lakhs of Rs. 100 shares. This Company has been formed with the view of establishing and carrying on in India the business of mining, manufacturing and selling iron ore, pig iron, manganese ore, ferro-manganese castings, iron and steel, their by-products and generally to carry on business of iron and steel manufactures and other kindred business. The Company's raw material deposits are sufficiently near to Calcutta to enable a large export trade to be built up.

The first instalment of the plant to be erected will consist of mechanically charged blast furnaces of the latest design, each capable of producing 300 tons of pig iron or 200 tons of ferro-manganese daily, coke ovens with by-product recovery, plants for sulphate of ammonia and coal tar, sulphuric acid plant, machine shop, foundry, smith shop, pattern shop, stores and offices, all laid out with the most modern appliances for handling the large quantities of materials to be dealt with and so as to enable the products to be turned out at absolute minimum cost per ton.

CHARGED UDER COMPANIES ACT.

DIRECTOR AND MANAGER OF POONA BANK DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 13.

Khan Bahadur Vacha, City Magistrate, today passed orders in the case in which Sardar N. T. Rajmachikar, Dr. N. R. Bhide, Mr. Abdulla Abdul Wahed, Mr. S. V. Bhandekar, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand, Directors of the Poona Bank Ltd. and Chatturbhuj Balmokund, manager of the bank, were charged by order of the Registrar of Companies with trangressing Section 76 of the Indian Companies Act. The court held that when they saw they would be unable to secure the audit of their books and prepare the balance sheet and wrote to the Registrar for time, they showed their honest intent and were entitled to the benefit of Section 281 of the Act. The court accordingly released them from the liability.

BIG FIRES IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March, 14

A disastrous fire involving less of about Rs. 4,93,000 took place on Tuesday at a series of rice mills on Dalla side of Rangoon river. Absence of water caused the flames to spread rapidly and one mill and saw godowns owned by Ko Maung Gyi Rangoon and containing eleven thousand bags rice and 212,000 baskets paddy was destroyed. None was insured. Another fire on Sunday afternoon last destroyed completely the villiage of Nyaungbunzeik about 3 miles from Moulmein.

The report of the Cawnpore Town Expansion Committee which was appointed by the U. P. Government in 1913, with Sir Henry Ledgard as president. To report on the direction for the extension of the city of Cawnpore and to advise in the most suitable areas for the extension of the civil lines, and factories and other kindred questions connected with the extension and improvement of Cawnpore, has been published. The cost of the whole scheme, which is to be worked by an Improvement Trust and to be completely developed in the next fifty years, is estimated by the Committee at Rs. 1,88,34,285.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
Read the stories in the "Times of India."
This Week Seventh and Eighth Episodes.
"THE MESSAGE ON THE MIRROR" AND "A RELENTLESS FATE"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Opening of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute by Lady Willingdon, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Bombay Horse Show: Willingdon Sports Club, 2-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Linga, Henjam, Bunderabas, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m.

SUNDAY, Mar. 17.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. instead of as previously notified. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday previous.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alahabra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

35TH POONA BATTALION (I. D. F.)

POONA, Mar 14.

PART I.

448 Miniature Range. The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 26th and Wednesday 27th instant at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m., each day for the firing of Championship Competitions which will close on the last date.

449 Drill Books. "Notes on Bayonet Training."

Copies of the above are available for issue All N.C.O.'s should apply for them at Headquarters at once.

450 Equipment. Members in possession of Haversacks and Water bottles are directed to return them to Headquarters (without fail) before the 19th instant.

451 Periodical Training. It is notified for information that with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding, Poona Brigade, periodical training will be held in abeyance from April 15th to May 15th.

Permission to leave the station must be obtained as usual.

PART II.

452 Leave. The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:

Lce.-Corpl. S. H. K. S. M. Ali Mirza B Coy. from 10-3-1918 to 17-3-1918:

(Sd) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant 35th Poona BattalionI.D.F.

NOTICE.

The Annual Prize Distribution will take place at 8-15 a.m., on Friday the 22nd instant at Headquarters.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Monday the 8th April, 1918, has been fixed for the bye-election to fill up the casual vacancy of a Councillor created by the resignation of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, a representative of the (B) Mandvi Ward.

MRS. STRONG'S LECTURES POSTPONED

In supersession of the notice published by us yesterday from the Parsi Girls' School Association, they now beg to notify that Mrs. Strong will begin her course of lectures on Domestic Arts on Thursday the 21st instant, instead of on Friday the 15th instant.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Sunday the 17th March 1918 instead of Saturday the 16th as previously notified. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on Saturday the 16th March, 1918. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, the programme of lectures has been arranged as under:—On Saturday the 16th inst. at 8 p.m., Mr. K. B. Jagtap will give a magic lantern lecture on "Ramayan" and Mr. D. H. Nyayadhish will give a lecture on "Bhakti-Marga" at 9 p.m., on Sunday the 17th inst. at 5 p.m., Mr. D. H. Nyayadhish will give a public lecture on "Religion" at the free library of the Parel Branch.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 336903-0-4; Proceeds of performance at Excelsior Theatre of "Jerry Built" Rs. 2,580-9-6; Burma Branch, Rs. 2,575; Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club (Xmas Fund), Rs. 640; The Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 500; The Administrator of Porbandar, Rs. 400; Sir Dorab Tata, towards rent of Depot, Rs. 275; Some officials of Porbandar State, Rs. 170-10; Lady Scott's Bull Terrier's Contribution, Rs. 110; Sale of Lady Scott's Post cards, Rs. 90; Anonymous, Rs. 50; N.J.W., Rs. 50; Lady Scott, to celebrate the destruction of the "Breslau", Rs.50; The Administrator Cambay State, Rs. 50; Lady Hepper, Rs. 50; The Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; Colonel R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., Rs. 50; The Administrator, Savantvadi State, Rs. 25; Mrs. Wyndham Knight, Rs. 10; Mrs Sharpe, Rs. 10; A Bridge Winner, Rs. 5; Interest allowed by Bank, Rs. 138-9-0.

FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR Lady Robertson's Fund, Rs. 1,000. The Chhattisgarh States' War Fund, Rs. 300; The Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; The Y. A. Association Yeotmal, Rs. 150; Total Rs. 3,46,382-12-10.

In addition many other miscellaneous gifts such as clothings, books, magazines and papers have been received from various donors.

Bai Manibai widow of Lalubhai Kalyandas residing at Thakurdwar Road has reported to the police that at about 2 p.m., on the 11th inst., she noticed the door of her safe open. On examining the safe she found that ornaments, G. C. notes and cash amounting to Rs 18,000 was missing.

Hope for the Hopeless!

SANTI OIL

TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Particulars Free.

THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY CALLING "ROGUE."

LATITUDE DURING POLICE INQUIRY.

ESSUFALLY ABDULHUSSEIN.
vs.
THE KING-EMPEROR (ABDUL GAFUR ALLIBHAI, Complainant).

Before Justices Shah and Kemp.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. F. Dalal, First Class Magistrate of Surat. The applicant was convicted of the offence of defamation and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month. It was ordered that Rs. 25 out of the fine as compensation to the Complainant, in addition to Rs. 3 for court fees.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Hussenbhai, son of the Complainant Abdul Gafur, had gone to the Foorja in connection with investigation of certain applications about breach of peace. There he heard the present applicant say in presence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police that the Complainant was a "Luchha" i.e., a rogue. The son on going home informed the Complainant of this and hence the present complaint.

The accused said that he was at the Foorja but that he did not call the Complainant a rogue and said nothing about him.

CLAIM OF PRIVILEGE.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed "It is contended on the authority of 16 Mad. 235 that this statement of the accused was privileged; it is certain that the statement was not made in reply to any question from the Deputy Superintendent of Police and was irrelevant to the inquiry. The parties went on blackguarding each other. In 27 Cal. 756 it has been held that 'A remark made by a witness in the box wholly irrelevant to the matter of inquiry uncalled for by any question of counsel and introduced by the witness maliciously for his own purpose would not be privileged.' This applies with greater force to a case like this the present where the parties are summoned by a police officer and questioned on applications."

This is an application in revision against the conviction of the petitioner on a charge of defamation.

The Complainant filed a complaint against the petitioner for having called him a rogue (Luchha) before the police on the 5th of July, 1917. The defamatory matter referred to in the charge framed against the accused is that "the Complainant was a rogue and had swindled a relative only of Rs. 1,000." For the purposes of this case the charge should have been confined to the allegation in the complaint and in the evidence of the Complainant and his son. Taking the charge as restricted in that manner we have to consider whether the conviction of the accused is proper.

UNDOUBTEDLY DEFAMATORY.

It appears that the accused had made an application to the police against one Allibhai to prevent a breach of the peace, and Allibhai had made a similar application to the Police against the accused and some others. It was in connection with these applications that the parties were before the police on the 5th of July. Allibhai at that time mentioned the Complainant as one of his witnesses and with reference to that the accused is alleged to have stated to the police that the proposed witness was a rogue.

The expression used is undoubtedly defamatory and unless the case is covered by any of the exceptions the conviction would be justified. Having regard to the fact that an inuiry was being made by the police with reference to the application of the accused and the counter-application of his opponent Allibhai and that the expression was used in the course of that inquiry it seems to me that the 9th exception to section 499 would apply to this case. The statement was made apparently for the protection of his own interests and when his application was under investigation by the police. In such a case reasonable freedom and latitude must be allowed to the party who has to put his case before the authorities. The evidence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police shows that the parties were making allegations against each other and that, he allowed them to make such allegations in order that he might get some important information. Besides the accused used the expression with reference to a man, who was convicted and fined on the Complaint of the accused about four months ago.

Under the circumstances the expression must be held to have been used by the accused in good faith. We have not had the advantage of hearing any argument in support of the conviction in this case; but on a consideration of the evidence I am satisfied that this conviction cannot be sustained. I would therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded."

Mr. Mannuckram K. Mehta appeared for the petitioner.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT AGAINST TENANT.

CASE COMPROMISED.

HAJI GULAM MAHOMAD AZAM.....Plaintiff.
v/s
MERWAN K. IRANI .....Defendant

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.*)

This was an ejectment suit brought by the plaintiff praying that the defendant may be ordered to vacate and hand over possession of a part of plaintiff's property called the Empire Building in occupation of the defendant where he conducted a restaurant and also for compensation for use and occupation of the premises at the rate of Rs. 650 per month from 1st January 1918 till such time as the defendant vacated and handed over possession to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was that he was the owner of the building known as Empire building situated at Hornby Road within the Fort, Bombay. The defendant was a proprietor of a restaurant called the Empire Restaurant and was a monthly tenant of the plaintiff occupying a portion of the ground floor of that building at a monthly rent of Rs. 350. On the 27th of November 1917, the plaintiff through his attorneys gave a notice to the defendant to vacate and deliver up possession of the premises on the expiry of his next month of tenancy namely by the end of December, 1917. The defendant failed to vacate the premises and asked for three months time to vacate. In the meantime the plaintiff had entered into an agreement with Mr. Essa Ibrahim Azam to let to him the same premises for three years at a rent of Rs. 650 per month and of this fact the plaintiff had informed the defendant.

The plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendant should be added to vacate the land and for compensation as mentioned above.

DEFENDANT'S ENTREATY.

The defendant in his written statement said that he had been in occupation of the said premises for the last 10 years and that upto September 1917 he paid a rent of Rs. 315 per month. From 1st October 1917 the rent was increased to Rs. 350. On the 27th November the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant to vacate by the end of December 1917, and on 21st December 1917, he gave a further notice that if the defendant failed to vacate he would charge the defendant for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 800. The defendant had been using the portion in his occupation as a restaurant for the last 10 years. The defendant had made best endeavours to find out another suitable premises but he had not succeeded in doing so. The restaurant was a large one. The defendant entreated the plaintiff to give him three months time but the plaintiff refused to do so. The defendant submitted that he had been paying the rents quite regularly and until he got some other suitable premises time should be given to him to vacate the premises. The defendant was prepared to pay such extra rent as to the court seemed just.

The defendant did not admit the agreement to let the premises to Essa Ibrahim Azam. The defendant's attorneys demanded inspection of the alleged agreement from the plaintiff but no inspection had been given.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Talyarkhan on behalf of the defendant applied for a postponement. In support of his application he said that this was a suit in ejectment and just one of those cases of great hardship inflicted on poor tenants by grasping landlords demanding extortionate rents, against which legislation was contemplated. The learned counsel asked for postponement till the time when the bill passed on the Statute-book and became law.

The learned counsel then read sections 9 and 10 of the draft bill from the Government Gazette. Section 9 provided that "No order for the recovery of possession of any dwelling house or business premises shall be made so long as the tenant continues to pay rent at the agreed rate as modified by this Act and performs the conditions of the tenancy." Section 10 ran as follows:—"Where any order of the kind mentioned in section 9 sub-section 1, has been made but not executed before the commencement of this Act, the court by which the order was made, may, if it is of opinion that the order would not have been made if this Act had been in operation at the date of the making of the order recind or vary the order in such manner as the Court may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to this Act."

"SHEER WASTE OF TIME."

The learned counsel urged that with such legislation pending, to fight out the case would be sheer waste of time as the defendant would come in under section 10 and have the order against him rescinded.

Continuing, Mr. Talyarkhan said that the present case was a case of gross oppression, one of the grossest of its kind. On the one hand was a very rich landlord, on the other, one of the richest men in Bombay; a poor Irani making his living by working 20 hours a day out of the 24. The Irani had carried on his business for 10 years in this shop which before it passed into the hands of the plaintiff was owned by a company composed of some of the shrewdest men in Bombay. This company thought Rs. 350 a reasonable rent for their shop. But the plaintiff coming on the scene gave the Irani notice that he must pay Rs. 800 a month or clear-off—a sudden jump from Rs. 350 to 800.

His Lordship: That would appeal to him I suppose being the richest man in Bombay.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that he asked for a postponement till the proposed bill was passed.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Desai on behalf of the plaintiff said that to use strictly forensic language and not the language which one would expect to hear at the Excelsior Theatre that evening—he would say that the defendant had absolutely no defence. To file such a written statement, though it ran to six paragraphs was contempt of Court. Mr. Talyarkhan had applied for a postponement on the ground of impending legislation. The Court could not consider the matter on that ground but if even if it did the Court had only to look to the several amendment proposed to the bill, *e.g.*, one was to exclude business premises, altogether another fixed the limit of its operation to rents of Rs. 50 a months and so on.

His Lordship: I think we must go on. We can't say what shape the bill eventually would take Mr. Desai said that so far as the merits of the case were concerned it was for the defendant to show why he should not vacate. He had notice to quit, he wanted 3 months time and now he had it. As to the agreement with Essa Azam for lease of the premises at Rs. 650 a month he would prove it.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that he did not admit the agreement at all. It was significant that though the plaintiff alleged this agreement from January 1st. The very first mention of it was in a letter dated the 28th of January, not the least mention being made in the correspondence preceding that date.

Continuing, Counsel said that even if it was proved, the question was whether the Court would order the defendant to vacate immediately or give him reasonable time.

His Lordship: What time do you want, Mr. Talyarkhan?

Mr. Talyarkhan: It is so difficult to suggest.

His Lordship: If the bill passes you can take advantage of section 10; with an eye on that bill you can ask for time.

Mr. Talyarkhan: 12 months would be fair under the present difficult conditions prevailing.

A COMPROMISE.

Mr. Desai then called the plaintiff to prove the agreement. After the plaintiff had been examined for some time the parties and their legal advisers put their heads together as a result of which Mr. Desai was able to state to the Court that the parties had come to terms, the defendant being willing to pay Rs. 500 a month from 1st January and he was also to get time till the 31st of May for vacating the premises. Mr. Desai asked the Court to take down these terms, as an order made by the Court and not as a consent order, as that would place the plaintiff in difficulty with the other tenant.

His Lordship: On defendants asking that he does not want more time than this to vacate I will give him that time. But it should not be taken that the Court had by itself passed this order.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that he would leave his case there. In view of the pending legislation his client agreed to pay Rs. 500 a month from January 1st, provided he got an extention of time for vacating upto 31st May. This did not preclude the defendant from taking advantage of the provisions of the bill when it became law.

His Lordship in making the order remarked that he had to administer the law as it stood and not as it was going to be hereafter. As to costs His Lordship ordered that the defendant should pay the costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff Messrs Payne & Co., defendant Messrs Mulla & Mulla.

ANOTHER EJECTMENT SUIT.

SIX MONTHS' TIME ALLOWED.

(*Before Justice Kajiji*).

Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Plaintiff v. Ahmed Essa Ali Defendant.

This was an ejectment suit by the plaintiff the same as in the last suit, against the defendant who occupied a shop in the Empire Buildings and carried on business there as Silk Mercers.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Motilal Setelvad appeared for the defendant holding Mr. Chimanlal Setelvad's brief. .....

Mr. Setelvad said that as in the last case his lordship had refused to hold his hands in the matter until the passage of the pending legislation he would not apply for postponement as he intended to do. He however wanted to draw the attention of the Court to a few points differentiating this case from the last. In this case the defendant's business as a mercer would be thoroughly ruined if he had to shift from this locality. He had tried to get other premises in the same locality but had failed. Again in this case the plaintiff had not made any agreement with a third party as in the first case. In the present case it did not go beyond a vague offer by Badam Pile & Co., to rent the whole ground floor of the building for Rs. 3000. The defendant in the present case paid Rs. 375 an increase of Rs. 15 on what he used to pay upto September 1917.

His Lordship—Have you no proposal like Mr. Talyarkhan's?

Mr. Setelvad—My instructions don't permit me to make any proposal.

Continuing Mr. Setelvad said that the defendant had incurred large expense in fittings and other things necessary for his business. His Lordship would in any case give him resonable time for vacating the premises.

JUDGMENT.

After the plaintiff had been examined His Lordship delivered his judgment. His Lordship observed that the plaintiff was a large landowner in Bombay and owned many properties one of which was the Empire Building Defendant had been in occupation of the premises in question for several years. The building changed hands and on November, 1917, the plaintiff gave the defendant notice to quit. Later the defendant received a letter saying that if he did not vacate Rs. 1000 a month would be charged for use and occupation from January 1st. The defendant declined to go. No compromise had been arrived at. There was an application to postpone the suit on the ground of pending legislation but this His Lordship had declined to do, for they had to bear in mind what shape the legislation was going to take.

Continuing His Lordship observed that defendant used to pay Rs. 360. This was increased to Rs. 375, possibly to get a larger purchase price. The question here was what would be a fair amount for use and occupation. The plaintiff wanted Rs. 750 a month. He had received no offers except that some broker came to him and said that Messers Badam Pile & Co., wanted the whole ground floor for Rs. 3000. Nothing however, came of it. It was said that the area of the present shop was twice that of the Irani's shop in the last case. That may be, but Iranis always paid much more than others. Their business was such that it shortened the life of a building and it was as therefore no criterion so far as the rent of the present shop was concerned. His Lordship thought that the fair rental was Rs. 375 and nothing had been done in improving the premises to entitle the plaintiff to anything more.

His Lordship thought that the defendant should get 6 months time from January 1st for vacating the premises. Costs to be paid by the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff Messrs Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants Messrs Daphtary Ferreira & Divan.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

678-17 and 688-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal and ors, Manchershaw & N, Ch S 13-2-18, Part Heard.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Jehangir & Seervai, Mahadev Atmaram Joshi, Petr. v. Krishna Anant Joshi, Respdt, G B Pandya, Notice, 1-3-18.

FOR DISMISSAL IN COURT.

1455-17—Dastur & Co., Yeshwantrao Keshavrao Rangri v. L H Blomenstok, a firm, Matu J & M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1478-15—Khund L & M, Khatizabai widow & ors v. Kutbuddin Abdul Latiff Jitakar & ors, Crawford B & Co.

994-16—Captain & V, Sharifabibi widow v. Khatizabibi widow & ors. Khund L & M. Crawford B & Co.

1203-17—Vachha & Co., Messrs Sheonarayen Baldeodas a firm v. Gopikisson Radhakisson, Un P & P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1334-17—Madhowji K & Ch, Meghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co. a firm, Not to be called on till, 18-3-18.

SHORT CAUSE.

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-15—Patell & Eze, Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

996-15—Patell & Eze, Ratanlal Manalal & anr v Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

876-16—Captain and V, the Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

815-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

641-28825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal and Co.

SENTENCES ON THIEVES.

ACCUSED WITH PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrates, Ali Hoosein, a Mehomedan, was charged with stealing a bundle of clothes, worth Rs. 57, the property of one Bhagwanji Atmaram, a hawker, who had kept the bundle under a bench near a shop. On receiving the information from the shopkeeper he ran after the accused who was arrested at Vithalwadi. The accused who had two previous convictions was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

At the same Court, Dagru Pandu, a Maratha, was charged with stealing a bundle of tobacco. The accused had several previous convictions, but as the last conviction of 18 months was about nine years ago, and as he pleaded guilty he was sentenced to only three months' imprisonment, and was warned not to commit an offence in future, which would be severely dealt with.

Balwantrai Lacchmidas, an actor (aged 20) and a resident of Jamnager was charged with stealing a bundle of clothes worth Rs. 10 the property of one Dhanraj Ramprasad and his neighbour. The clothes were kept out for drying. The accused who pleaded guilty, was bound over in a sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, for a period of six months

DISPUTE ABOUT RACE HORSES

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN POONA CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 13.

In the case in which Abdulla Nasrulla, an Arab, charges Mr. R. S. Captain, Solicitor, Bombay High Court, under Section 380, I. P. C., with removing five race horses at the time of the complainant's father's death, Mr. L. J. Apte to-day examined Sub-Inspector Shinde before Mr. Vachha, City Magistrate. Witness said Nasar Abdulla died between 12 and 1 a.m. on the 14th July and he held an inquest the same morning. The horses were on the premises at the time. The Arabs who lived in the neighbourhood, had sealed up the deceased's rooms and witness afterwards put his own seal to the doors. He did not attach the five horses, as some Arabs said they belonged to some Parsi. He, subsequently on the 1st August, 1917, took down the statements of these men. He had reported the matter of five race horses to the City Magistrate on the 16th July. He had left some fowls, a goat, a dog and a parrot, belonging to the deceased with an Arab who offered to look after them.

The next witness Sulleiman Ahmed, horse dealer, said he had a share in the horse "Clever Boy," the name of which he did not know, which his partner sold to Nasar Abdulla. Witness was shown his thumb impression on the receipt.

This concluded the formal part of the evidence, after which Mr. L. J. Apte argued against the admissibility of the affiavits produced by the other side on the ground that there is no section of the Penal Code, which warrants their admissibility. Section 539, C. P. C., lays it down that the affidavits are only made when they have to be filed in the High Court. As a solicitor of standing, Mr. Captain, must have known that his actions would be open to misconstruction when he removed the horses. The proper course for him would have been to have come before his Honour and said that the horses belonged to him, that he had removed them and would produce them whenever they might be wanted. He did nothing of the sort, but merely took them away and stayed quiet. Then he produced these affidavits and asked the Court to accept them as evidence of a sort of "benami" transaction in which the horses had been bought in another's name. In the circumstances counsel thought the Court should allow the case to proceed to the next stage and record the complainant's and accused's statements.

The Court promised to pass orders to-morrow.

FORTY-SIX PROWS SUNK.

IN TUESDAY'S STORM IN BOMBAY.

Tindal Keshav Tukaram of the prow No. 5131 reports that his prow was died to the Wharf near the Prince's Dock at 9-30 p.m., on the 12th inst., when owing to the storm it was filled with water and sank. There were in all seven men on board the craft and they were all rescued. The prow belonged to one Valji Bhimji and was loaded with 44 bales of cloth and 225 bags of sugar.

Dariadawlat, another prow tied at the same dock is reported to have met with a similar mishap. Its tindal reports that owing to the storm it was filled with water and sank eventually. 10 men who were on it landed on the shore safe. The craft belonged to Mr. Sukharam Ramchandra of Bassein and was loaded with 144 bales of cloth and 300 bags of sugar belonging to Mr. Tulsidas Khimji.

In all 46 prows are similarly reported to have been lost. They were loaded with 338 bales of cloth, 5,852 bags of sugar, 7,390 bags of washing soda, 1,689 bags of dry cocoanut-kernals, 50 mds. chunam-stones, etc.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University has appointed Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussan Ali to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University, vice Mr. Narayan Gunaji Welinkar, whose term of office expires on the 18th March, 1918.

His Excellency has approved the election by the Faculty of Medicine of Mr. Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, L. M. & S., as an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

MALWAN MUNICIPALITY.

The Bombay Government have directed that, with effect from the 1st May, 1918, the Municipality of Malwan shall consist of twelve councillors, of whom six shall be elected and the remainder nominated and that of the nominated councillors, three may be salaried servants of Government. The Mamlatdar of the Malvan Taluka will be *ex-officio* President of the Municipality.

KAPADVANJ MUNICIPALITY.

The Bombay Government have directed that, on and after the 1st April, 1919, the Kapadvanj Municipality shall consist of fifteen councillors, inclusive of the President, of whom ten shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors, two may be salaried servants of Government.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

The Bombay Government have directed the imposition of punitive police for one year on the village of Malav in the Kalol taluka of the Panch Mahals district, in view of the alleged reprehensible conduct of the Patidars known as the Khadki Party of that village, the cost of maintenance of the police, amounting to Rs. 1,389-15-0, to be borne by the Khadki Party.

FOR SERIOUS LIVER, KIDNEY AND RHEUMATIC TROUBLES.

WHY BOXERS NEVER HAVE THEM. TOLD BY JIMMY WILDE.

Some training camp secrets divulged by the all-conquering little Welshman, world's champion at his weight, and winner outright of the Lonsdale Belt.

JIMMY WILDE.

Since joining the Army gymnastic staff I have often been asked to explain the training methods responsible for my maintaining the continuously perfect state of physical fitness which has enabled me to win five consecutive world's championship contests within a period of thirteen months.

"Liverishness," languor, acidity, indigestion and dyspepsia, catarrh, neuralgic pains, backache, headache, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, etc., etc., all arise simply from the accumulation of impurities in the system. Obviously the one and only way to get rid of the complaints quickly and permanently is to clear the impurities out. To do this, thoroughly cleanse the clogged organs of filtration, thus immediately purifying the blood and preventing the absorption of further poisons. The self-poisoning absorption process is the direct cause of most serious ailments and diseases. Auto-intoxication, the medical men call it, and after all, such scientific terms as toxins, bacilli, uric or stomach acids, bacteria, etc., are only fancy names for common impurities or poisons.

To make and keep the whole body absolutely fit, the digestion good, the mind clear and alert, eyes bright, and nerves steady as steel, simply drink occasionally, before breakfast, a tumbler of hot saltrated water, prepared by adding a level teaspoonful, or less, of Alkia Saltrates. This produces a pleasant-tasting drink, and, can be had at little cost from any good chemist. It exactly reproduces the curative waters of certain natural medicinal springs, and Eugene Corri, the famous referee, when speaking recently of its effects in his own case, said the saltrated water treatment proved better than a visit to a spa.

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FROM
KALI PRASANNO CHAKRAVARTI, B.A., KAVIRATNA,
Assistant Head Master,
Central Hind Collegiate School, Benares.

To
MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

DEAR SIR,

I have very great pleasure to write to you that my eldest brother Sj. Chandra Kishore Chakravarti has been completely cured of Diabetes by using your specific for the same. Last year, our Head Clerk, Babu Narayan Das, was very bad with Diabetes and since he used your medicine he has been quite healthy. It is this wonderful cure that attracted the notice of my brother, who too has been cured within two months and quite completely. This disease is generally described by the physicians as almost incurable, but you have done a great service to the suffering humanity by discovering a cure for the incurable disease. It is only yesterday that my friend Dr. Surendra Nath Mukerjee, L. M. & S., enquired of me as to the effects of your medicine and appeared to be very anxious to try it on his brother-in-law, who has been suffering from Diabetes. Believe me I am very grateful to you for this cure of my brother and I heartily recommend it to all Diabetic patients.

Yours sincerely,
K. P. CHAKRAVARTI.

(S)

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EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

INCREASED PROVISION MADE.

WORK OF MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Bombay Legislaive Council resumed its sitting at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. Carmichael, Vice-President, presiding. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Willingdon.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in introducing the estimates of the educational section of the Budget said: As shown in the statement in para 39, page 33 of the Revised Financial Statement, the income expected during the ensuing financial year is Rs. 6,26,000, i.e., worse by Rs. 2,000 than the budget estimate for the current financial year. The decrease is due mainly to smaller estimates of receipts from (1) fees from students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, owing to a reduction in their number, (ii) Drawing and Arts Examination fees at the School of Art and (iii) the Yeravda Reformatory School. The decrease would have been greater had it not been partially counter-balanced by (i) a larger estimate of fees from the students of the Government Law School and (ii) rent recoverable for the hostel accommodation proposed to be provided for them.

On the expenditure side, the budget provision for education entered in 1915-16, the first year succeeding the commencement of the war, was rather less than Rs. 77,00,000 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 75,13,100. In 1916—17 the provision stood at Rs. 77,54,000 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 76,02,000. In the year now coming to its close the provision was entered at Rs. 85,89,000 and the expenditure is is estimated at Rs. 77,18,000. There is thus an expected saving of Rs. 8,71,000, but a part of this, viz., Rs. 30,000 + Rs 27,000 eq. to Rs. 57,000, is purely nominal as the amounts have merely been transferred to other heads. The remainder is due to the causes mentioned in para 20, sub-para "22—Edn.", pages 23 and 24 of the Revised Financial Statement.

For next year it has been found possible to provide Rs. 1,06,42,000 i.e., an increase of Rs. 20,53,000 over the current year's provision. This increase, it must be noted, is arrived at after making allowance for the following other counter-balancing factors, viz., (1) a larger lump deduction in the ensuing year, viz., Rs. 2,00,000 for probable savings against Rs. 60,000 only entered in the current year and (2) the reductions and omissions aggregating Rs. 78,000 mentioned in para 39, pages 34 and 35 of the Revised Financial Statement and (3) minor reductions aggregating Rs. 65,000. The total amount provided next year on account of new or additional item is, therefore, Rs. 20,63,000 plus 1,40,000 plus 78,000 plus 65,000 eq. to 23,36,000. This is chiefly due to the increased or additional provisions made for the fifteen items (aggregating Rs. 23,01,000) specified in para 39, pages 33 and 34, of the Statement.

There is a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for the introduction of compulsory primary education in municipal areas.

It ma[illegible]ated that the question of issuing rules under section 18 of the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act, 1918, has already been taken up and referred to the Director of Public Instruction for very early report. Government have also recently received an application submitted by the Bandra Municipality asking for the sanction of Government to the introduction of compulsory primary education within the area subject to its jurisdiction and they are awaiting the remarks of the D. P. I on the scheme submitted by the Municipality in this connection.

PAUCITY OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

Sub-para (h) item (vii) refers to a provision of Rs. 82,000 for the training of primary school teachers.

In a letter received from the Government of India during the latter part of 1916, it was stated that their attention had lately been again drawn to the inadequacy of the arrangements in many provinces for the training of teachers for primary and secondary schools and it was observed inter alia that though the question of the training of such teachers had not of late been neglected yet no general standard had been adopted as representing the extent to which training should be supplied in the various provinces. They suggested certain points for the inquiry and consideration of Local Governments and recommended the following standard, viz., that the annual output of trained teachers should not be less than the probable number of teachers required yearly (1) to replace "casualties," i.e., to take the place of teachers who had died or resigned and (2) to meet the demands caused by the extension of education. From certain educational statistics for the period from 1911-12 to 1915-16 it has been estimated that so far as primary school teachers are concerned the average number of "casualties" per annum will be 1,000 while the number required to meet the demands caused by the extension of education (including the expansion of pupils in existing primary schools) works out to 1,250 per annum. As the present average annual output of primary teachers is only 950 it is proposed to increase it by 1,300 additional first year trained teachers by the establishment of local training classes. The direct cost of this part of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 2[illegible],000 non-recurring for initial equipment and Rs. 3 lakhs recurring for rent of hired buildings, allowance for depreciation on account of renewal of equipment, cost of teaching staff, establishment, contingencies, etc., cost of stipends to the existing and prospective teachers under training and cost or an Inspector including charges for clerical and menial establishment, travelling allowance, contract and contingent grant, rent, etc. The indirect cost of the scheme, i.e., the expenditure on account of additional pay (i.e., the difference between the face-value of a first year trained teacher's certificate and an untrained teacher's pay) and pension contribution is estimated at Rs. 65,000 in the first year rising to Rs. 13,00,000 in the twentieth year and thereafter, assuming the average departmental life of a trained teacher as twenty years. A provision of Rs. 6,500 non-recurring and Rs. 75,000 recurring equal to one-fourth of the direct cost has been provided for the introduction of the scheme in the ensuing year. There will be no expenditure in the ensuing year on account of the indirect cost of the scheme, as the teachers will then be under training.

As regards secondary school teachers, it is estimated that the total number of trained teachers required to replace "casualties" and to meet the demands caused by extension will be on an average 200 per annum. The cost of training this number is estimated at Rs. 2,62,600. In view of the large direct and indirect expenditure involved in the scheme for providing trained teachers for primary schools, and the predominant claim which the needs of primary education has upon the resources of the State, it is doubtful whether it will be possible to find the funds for training the full number of secondary teachers required and it may be necessary to adopt a lower standard than that suggested by the Government of India for a long time to come. What has been suggested to be aimed at is to provide annually a sufficient number of trained teachers for all Government institutions. On the basis of 1915-16 figures, the number of such teachers to be provided would be 80 per annum. As the present output of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, is 34 per annum, provision will have to be made for 46 additional teachers. In this connection it may be stated that a scheme for increasing the output of the Secondary Training College from 36 to 40 per annum was administratively approved in April, 1914, but owing to the financial stringency resulting from the war and the necessity for exercising strict economy in public expenditure during the existing situation, the scheme did not progress much and latterly it has been doubted whether the scheme, which involved the construction of buildings in the compound of the Elphinstone High School would not encroach upon the playground of the school to an undesirable extent.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Moreover, since then, a scheme for the amalgamation of the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, and the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla, has been submitted to Government for consideration as stated in para 13, sub-para (o), page 13, of the Revised Financial Statement. Under this scheme it is proposed to remove the former institution from the present premises, which will then be handed over to Government. It has, therefore, been suggested that the Indo-British premises should be utilized for the Secondary Training College, which could then not only increase its present output (mostly graduates) to 40 teachers per annum as contemplated in the scheme of 1914 but also extend its scope by the opening of a branch for the training of 40 undergraduate teachers and thus meet the full annual requirements of Government secondary institutions mentioned above in respect of trained teachers. The amalgamation scheme referred to above is, however, still under consideration.

Sub-para. (i)—item (IV)—relates to provision of Rs. 1,93,000 (in round figures) to bring up the Government grants to municipalities for primary education to one-half of the expenditure incurred by these bodies on that object.

GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

The grants paid to municipalities for primary education are based upon what is known as the "contract grant" system. Under this system the grants are "fixed" from time to time at a certain definite proportion of the gross expenditure incurred by these bodies on primary education during the financial year immediately preceding the year in which the revision takes place. Vernacular schools opened and maintained by municipalities subsequent to the date of revision are treated as "without the contract," and are aided under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code like ordinary aided primary schools. The grants given on account of these schools are kept separate from the "contract grants" till the next revision of the latter grants takes place when they are merged in the revised grants.

Prior to 1903, the rate of aid to municipal boards was one-third of the gross expenditure. In that year it was raised from one-third to one-half and the grants were revised accordingly. The next general revision took place in 1912, when Government recognizing that notwithstanding the additional grants paid to municipalities in connection with the scheme for improving the pay of primary teachers which Government had launched in 1908, the total grants to those bodies for primary education still fell short of the limit of one-half of the increased gross expenditure incurred by them on this object, revised the grants and fixed them at one-half of the expenditure of 1911-12. Since then no general revision has taken place, though in connection with the utilization of the imperial recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh for education made with effect from 1914-15, municipalities were permitted to participate in the distribution of the allotment given from that grant for improving the pay of primary teachers subject however to the proviso that the total grant to any municipality for primary education should not exceed the limit of one-half of its gross expenditure on that object.

The gross expenditure of municipalities on primary education has increased considerably since 1911-12 and the provincial grants which were fixed over five years ago naturally fall short of one-half of the increased expenditure. This state of affairs appears to have given rise to discontent and complaints are frequently made that Government do not contribute their moiety towards municipal expenditure on primary education. To quote an instance the Karachi Municipality in its recent address to the Viceroy complained that the provincial grant to it for primary education which purported to be one-half of its expenditure on that object fell considerably short of this proportion, as the municipality's expenditure on primary education had increased from Rs. 22,288 in 1911-12 to Rs. 62,822 in 1916-17. A provision of Rs. 1,93,000 to raise the grants to municipalities for primary education to the authorized level of their present expenditure on that object has accordingly been made in the ensuing year's budget.

(b) Provision of Rs. 1,50,000 for the revision of the grants to aided schools.

EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Towards the end of 1908, Government embarked upon a fairly comprehensive programme involving heavy recurring expenditure not only in connection with the extension of primary education in rural areas, but also for the general improvement of the pay of teachers in local board as well as municipal primary schools. The policy of making additional provision every year on this account was steadily pursued until it was abruptly arrested by the outbreak of the war. In the Budget for 1914-15 a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs had been made for opening new primary schools providing additional assistants for undermanned schools and giving code pay to trained teachers, but owing to the necessity for observing strict economy in public expenditure during the pendency of the financial situation arising from the war and the desirability of the postponement of all schemes which were not immediately and imperatively necessary, the amount of Rs. 1 lakh intended for opening new primary schools was retrenched. In the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 no additional provision could be made either for the improvement or for the extension of primary education. In the current financial year, however, it was found possible to make an additional provision of Rs. 1 lakh for opening new schools and Rs. 1 lakh for giving code pay and providing additional assistants; and the total amounts (in round figures) entered in the current year's educational Budget for grants to local boards and municipalities on this account stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Additional grants to local boards for opening new primary schools	5,66,000
Additional grants to local and municipal boards for the improvement of the pay of primary school teachers and entertainment of additional assistants	10,41,500

It is gratifying to note that as stated in para 13. sub-para (j), it has been found possible to enter a much larger amount, viz., Rs. four lakhs, for these objects in the ensuing year's budget without waiting for the return of normal times. Out of this provision, Rs. 3,00,000 are for giving this provision, Rs. 3,00,000 are for giving pay to trained teachers in accordancue with the scale laid down under the rules in regard to pay contained in the Code for vernacular masters and mistresses and for the entertainment of additional assistants in undermanned primary schools. The provision of Rs. one lakh for opening new primary schools is generally utilized in opening 450 schools in the Presidency and 50 in Sind.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

8. Sub-para p. 14, item (x) p. 34. This item is the result of the recommendations made by Lt.-Col. G. H. de V. Atkinson, R.E., Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and Mr. T. S. Dawson, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, in their report on the inquiry instituted with a view to bringing technical institutions into closer touch and more pracical relations with the employers of labour in India, namely, that every student passing out of a civil engineering college should be given an apprenticeship for one year on practical work in the Public Works Department. For the reasons which are fully stated in paras 6-9 of our letter to the Government of India No. 1585, dated the 27th May, 1915, the recommendation was accepted by this Government and a scheme for instituting 25 apprenticeships in the Public Works Department for civil engineering students of the College of Engineering, Poona, was outlined and the Government of India informed that it would be brought into force on a voluntary basis on receipt for an intimation that it met with their approval and as soon as the financial situation admitted. The Government of India have approved the scheme and it has been found possible to provide a sum of Rs. 24,000 in the ensuing year's Budget to bring it into force. The Finance Committee, appointed to discuss the draft Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for 1918-19, have, however, suggested that an inquiry may be made in other provinces as to the arrangements made in regard to the system of apprenticeships. This suggestion is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

The Committee appointed by Government in 1916 to consider the question of the reorganization of the Government Law School Bombay, observed in their report submitted to Government that many of the students attending the Law School found it hard to secure suitable accommodation by way of board and lodging in Bombay, and were compelled in these days of increasing rent to live amidst surroundings which were both physically and morally unhealthy and therefore strongly recommended that Government should hire a building for the purposes of a hostel as the want of it for the students of the school, especially those who came from the mofussil was more pressing. This recomendation was accepted by Government and the D. P. I. has been asked to submit detailed proposals for the provision of residential quarters not necessarily close but preferably not far distant from the High Court on a self-supporting basis. In the meanwhile a provision of Rs. 12,000 has been made in the Budget.

EDUCATION.

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved the following resolution: "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision under item No. 111 of statement B in the Draft Financial statement be increased by Rs. 2,000 to cover the cost of preparing plates of the places of historical interest in the several districts in the Presidency for being shown by the lanterns for which the item is provided and that provision for the same be made out of amount shown against item No. 131 in the said statement."

Mr. Upasani said visual instruction formed a very important part especially in primary education in civilised countries and he was glad that the Government of Bombay was paying more and more attention to this subject. Plates hitherto used in schools in this Presidency were imported from abroad and referred to subjects concerning other countries. These subjects children in primary schools found it difficult to understand, and he, therefore, suggested that plates dealing with Indian subjects should be shown.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he desired to inform hon. members that the late Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, took the greatest interest in this subject and that Government had purchased a large number of slides at an expense of over Rs. 12,000. The slides were being prepared and arranged but the work was delayed by the death of Mr. Sharp and subsequently of his personal assistant, who were attending to the work. The question now was one of getting an expert to arrange the slides, and he (the speaker) thought the Council would hesitate before accepting a resolution of this character, especially in view of the facts that Government had spent a large amount of money in the matter, and action was being taken; and it would not be wise to incur additional expenditure until the result of the experiment was known. Besides, Mr. Upasani's suggestion to reduce the item provided for laboratories was not one which would find favour with the Council. Sir Ibrahim assured the Council that the matter would receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Government and that visual instruction would be provided at a progressive rate in the future.

RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

Mr. Upasani said it was a small item, which he hoped the Council would not reject.

Mr. Upasani's resolution was defeated.

EDUCATION AMONG DHEDS AND VAGHARIS.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved:

"This Council recommends that a special provision of Rs. 25,000 be made in the budget for providing special facilities for the spread of primary education among the Dheds, Dharalas and Vagharis of the Kaira District and that a corresponding reduction be made in the provision made for General Administration, Civil Works or Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges."

Mr. Patel said these classes had been treated as turbulent and various steps had been taken against them by Government from time to time. Again these classes had been treated as criminal classes and the Mhowra flower campaign had been set on foot. He thought something should be done for these people; he hoped at least to elicit some information from Government in this direction.

Mr. G. K. Parakh seconded.

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

Sir Ibrahim said as recommended by the Finance Committee the question had been referred to the Director of Public Instruction and bout Rs. 6,800 had been provided for in the budget. The whole question of the amelioration of the moral and material conditions of the depressed classes on the initiative of the Imperial Government, is being considered fully and would be treated very sympathetically. Government were fully alive to the necessity of providing facilities for the improvement of their conditions. He thought, however, the provision, suggested of Rs. 25,000 was too much, and he promised to give the matter most sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Patel then withdraw the resolution.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis introduced the Head "Medical." He said:—The special feature of the Budget for 1918-19 is the provision made for some of the important items which were withheld during past years on account of the financial stringency, viz:—(1) a subvention of Rs. 1,78,000 to the Bombay Municipality for the construction of an Infectious Diseases Hospital for Europeans and Anglo-Indians; (2) revision of the administrative arrangements at the Grant Medical College by which the post of the Principal of the College will be abolished and in its place one of Dean will be created; and (3) increase in the present rates of stipends paid to the civil medical pupils at the 3 medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. The increase was found necessary owing to the increased cost of living as well as of clothing, etc.

2. Another important point to be noticed in the Budget is the considerable increase in the amounts provided for the items noticed below:—

(1) For grant-in-aid to municipalities and Local Boards for the establishment and maintenance of new dispensaries at taluka headquarters. Before the war the annual provision made on account of this was Rs. 30,000. This was reduced, on account of the financial stringency to Rs. 15,000 during 1915—16 and 1916—17 and was raised to the original figure last year on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. In the Budget under reference, this amount has been increased to Rs. 60,000 (40,000 non-recurring and 20,000 recurring). (2) With a view to encouraging the more regular use of quinine in the treatment of malaria by the poorer people in villages, a provision of Rs. 25,000 is made every year for the purchase of quinine. Quinine "tablets" worth this amount are purchased by Government, at the prevailing market rate, and resold to the people in villages at a fixed reduced price. Owing to the excessive rise in the price of quinine in recent years it has been considered desirable to make an increased provision of Rs. 50,000 in order to enable Government to purchase a sufficient stock for distribution. (3) The nursing arrangements at the presidency and mofussil hospitals are entrusted to the several nursing associations and Government bear only a moiety of the expenses of these bodies. These grants-in-aid of nursing are fixed for a period of 3 years. The present triennium expires this year. For the next triennium it is estimated that the expenses of the nursing associations will be in excess of those during the current triennium. (4) In accordance with the provisions of the Medical Degrees Act, 1916, sub-assistant surgeons are now required to obtain the L.C.P. and S., of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. So far they used to obtain only the school certificate from the 3 medical schools. As suitable facilities do not exist at the latter institutions for teaching students up to the standard of L.C.P. and S., it has been found necessary to provide additional equipment and furniture and to strengthen the teaching staffs of these schools.

3. Provision in the Budget has also been made for a grant-in-aid towards the construction of a new block for the out-patients' department in the zenana mission hospital, Nasik, as Government have been satisfied as to the usefulness of the institution.

Mr. G. S. Curtis then introduced the estimaes under the head "Medical".

TRAVELLING VILLAGE DISPENSARIES

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends that the provision for opening new dispensaries, contained in item No. 177 of Statement B of the Draft Financial Statement be increased by Rs. 20,000 for establishing travelling dispensaries in selected rural areas of the Presidency, and that a corresponding reduction be made in item No. 248, Reserve with Government, for head 42, Irrigation."

Mr. Kamat said the usual grant for new dispensaries was Rs. 30,000 which the Finance Committee increased to Rs. 60,000. But he (the speaker) now wanted it to be still further increased so as to carry medical relief almost to the doors of the people living in rural areas, by means of travelling dispensaries. The present type of dispensaries was a plant of slow growth as was shown by the fact that during the last three years only 20 new dispensaries had been opened, of which 12 were opened in the districts. Thus only four new dispensaries were opened in the districts every year during the last three years. The population of this country was chiefly rural and illiterate, and medical relief should be carried to their doors.

Mr. G. K. Parekh said travelling dispensaries were a great necessity in the rural areas where malaria prevailed to such a large extent.

Mr. C. V. Mehta was in hearty sympathy with the object of the resolution and he thought Mr. Kamat had made out a case for having travelling expenses.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole protested against taking money away from he Irrigation estimates.

NO STAFF AVAILABLE.

Surgeon-General Lyons said the idea of travelling dispensaries was not a new one as they already had fifteen travelling dispensaries in the Presidency and Sind on malarial work before the war. They, however, knew that a fixed dispensary in an unhealthy district was often better than a travelling dispensary. He did not deny the desirability of opening travelling dispensaries in addition to new fixed dispensaries as soon as assistant surgeons were available and he was going to bring certain proposals before a Committee of the Council shortly. But the difficulty at present was that there were no sub-assistant surgeons available for travelling dispensaries.

Mr. Seddon said it was no use voting money for the purpose of opening travelling dispensaries if there were no sub-assistant surgeons available.

Mr. Carmichael said Mr. Kamat's proposal meant a total loss of Rs. 40,000 for Irrigation.

Mr. Curtis said the point simply was that no sub-assistant surgeons were available for travelling dispensaries and it was therefore no use voting money for the purpose.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Kamat said retired sub-assistant surgeons could be made available for travelling dispensaries. He, however, wished to withdraw the resolution in view of the assurance given by the Surgeon-General that he was going to bring certain proposals shortly.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

ADDITIONAL BEDS AT BOMBAY HOSPITAL.

Mr. B. S. Kamat then moved that:—

"This Council recommends that in Statement B of the Draft Financial Statement a new item, to be marked 188-A, be inserted under head 24-A, Medical, making a lump provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for providing additional beds at the Gokuldas Tejpal and the J. J. Hospitals, Bombay, and a corresponding reduction in expenditure be made in item No. 265, under head 45, Public Works Department."

Mr. Kamat said, if they turned to the latest report of the Surgeon-General they would find that there was only accommodation for 1,600 patients in Bombay, whereas in Glasgow, which was similarly situated as this city, there was accommodation for 3,000 patients. Patients had to be refused admittance to these hospitals in cases of serious accidents, and sometimes they died on their way. He admitted it was the duty of the Corporation to provide medical relief, but the majority of the Bombay population came out from the mofussil, and the Government should provide medical relief for them.

Mr. K. R. Godbole opposed the resolution, as Government would not be in a position to spend the money, even if they were granted the same.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said, he must thank the mover, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, for the interest he took in the affairs of the city, as the Poona Municipality with which the mover was concerned, was in such a perfect condition. Bombay was going to provide extra medical accommodation in the north of the Island where relief was most needed. Speaking of Glasgow he thought that city had enormous funds at its disposal and was not helped by Government subventions. He thought the argument was not proper when Mr. Kamat said that because Government gave a subvention of Rs. 1,78,000 for medical relief to Europeans and Anglo-Indians they should also give a subvention to other institutions. The case of Europeans was a special one in Bombay. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. C. V. Mehta sincerely thanked Mr. Kamat for the interest he took in this matter. If any extra expenditure had to be incurred over this accommodation it would have to come out of Government's pockets. The Corporation were also spending a very large amount on medical relief, and they were going to spend a large amount over the King Edward Hospital in the north of the Island.

Mr. Curtis said, more accommodation was going to be provided in Bombay for patients than Mr. Kamat knew. There was the King Edward Hospital, Maternity Hospital initiated by Lady Willingdon, and there was the Tuberculosis Hospital. Even if money were granted it could not be spent, and the prices of materials had gone up very much. He opposed the resolution.

RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Kamat in replying said, he was as much a resident of Bombay as of Poona and once a member took up the duties of a member of this Council, it was his duty to take up every public question from Karachi in the North to Ranibinnur in the South. The accommodation for patients was very limited in Bombay, and mutilated patients had sometimes to go from door to door and hospital to hospital, and were refused admittance. That was a deplorable condition.

The resolution was negatived—16 voting for and 23 against.

SANITATION.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis, introducing the Head "Sanitation" said:—In view of the financial situation created by the war, a sum of Rs. 4,85,000 only was provided in the current year's budget under the head "24—B—Sanitation" on account of grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects. Out of this amount grants aggregating Rs. 2,93,146 have been sanctioned, the principal grants being those of (i) Rs. 18,258 to the Poona City Muny towards the cost of the chemical treatment of Poona city water supply; (ii) Rs. 16,481 towards the excess expenditure in connection with the Nasik water works; (iii) Rs. 14,264 for constructing drain along the Bhagirathi Nala at Alandi in the Poona District; (iv) Rs. 12,292 to the Sholapur Muny. for the chemical treatment of its water supply and (v) Rs. 15,000 to the Bombay Municipality in aid of the anti-malarial measures in Bombay City. An allotment of Rs. 10,719 has been sanctioned for the purchase of the laboratory building of the Poona Cantonment water works, while another of Rs. 33,566 has been sanctioned for the purchase of boring tools and plant in connection with the improvement of water supply. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned for expenditure on original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area. The Sanitary Board have been authorised to sanction projects costing up to Rs. 20,000 and to make grants up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 for any one work. For the latter purpose a lakh of rupees was allotted to the Board this year. Of this amount Rs. 80,161 have been utilized by the Board and the balance of Rs. 19,839 has been surrendered to Government.

Recently the Government of India, have placed at the disposal of this Government, from their current year's reserve, an allotment of Rs. 75,000 for the relief of congestion in Ahmedabad and Poona. Accordingly, a grant of Rs. 37,500, each, has been sanctioned for the purpose to the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Poona.

In next year's budget estimates, a sum of Rs. 8,00,000 has been provided on account of grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects. This provision includes (i) Rs. 2,00,000 for a grant-in-aid in connection with the Dhulia sewerage scheme: (ii) Rs. 2,00,000 for a grant-in-aid for the Sukkur water supply scheme; (iii) Rs. 1,00,000 for allotment to the Sanitary Board to enable that body to make grants for minor sanitary projects: (iv) Rs. 75,000 for a further grants-in-aid in connection with the Poona water supply and drainage schemes (v) Rs 50,000 for original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area (vi) Rs. 38,000 for a grant-in-aid in connection with the Nawabshah drainage scheme and (vii) Rs. 25,000 for a grant for anti-malarial measures in Bombay City.

The Provision made in the current year's budget on account of grants towards the cost of the entertainment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors by municipalities amounts to Rs. 40,000. This provision consists of (i) an imperial recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 and (ii) a provincial allotment of Rs. 20,000. Out of this provision, grants aggregating Rs. 30,000 approximately have been sanctioned. For next year, the current year's provision of Rs. 40,000 on this account has been repeated.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN DISTRICT TOWNS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat then moved that:—

"This Council recommends that the provision in item No. 193 of Statement B of the Draft Financial Statement for grants-in-aid of Sanitary projects be raised by Rs. 3,50,000, the additional amount being earmarked for widening of streets, and opening congested areas, in the District Towns of the Central Division, and that a corresponding reduction of expenditure be made in item No. 265, head 45, Public Works Department."

He thought sanitation should come after education and was a most important question. He thanked Government for providing a larger amount under this head, but his resolution was regarding widening of streets. He asked whether expenditure on such a useful head ought to be withheld. If they looked to the expenditure on stationery they were spending nearly Rs. 15 lakhs. That showed the relative inadequacy between the two items. A new policy would have to be initiated now. As regards the expenses on P. W. Department the prices of all materials had gone up considerably and if they went on with their programme of building they would be only wasting 40 to 50 per cent. of public money.

Rao Bahadur P. A. Desai moved an amendment deleting the word Central Division. He said the municipalities were not

(Continued on page 8.)

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENCE.

G. B. PLANSALKER.—We could not afford so much space for such an article as you mention.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Friday, March 15, 1918.

INTERPELLATIONS.

A study of interpellations and replies in the Bombay Legislative Council reveals a very curious frame of mind of Government. Instead of being eager to afford information, instead of soliciting questions, instead of facilitating the work of the members of the Legislative Council, instead of taking an opportunity to allay public fears by rebukes administered to recalcitrant and eccentric officials, Government seem to consider this part of the Council work which is the most interesting, and by no means the least important, as the most distasteful one. Stereotyped answers like "Enquiries are being made," "Information will be called for," "Information is being collected," are frequently to be met with in the answers vouchsafed by Government to the interpellations of members. To these answers the inventive head of the Secretariat draftsman has now added another type of answer, more petulant and equally disappointing. "The labour involved in the collection of statistics will not be commensurate with the benefit derived from the information." Who will say hereafter that a bureaucracy is a mere machine? It is also not without spirit! When the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked for the production of the C. I. D. Report on the Jambusar Police scandal, the answer given was "Government do not propose to place the report on the table." When the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye asked Government to lay on the table the curious proclamation issued under the auspices of the Collector of Kolaba, (of which the official answer gave a directly false impression) Government declined to do so. When asked to produce papers in connection with a reduction of qualifying posts for Sub-Judges, Government regretted that they could not place the papers on the table.

It seems Government have altogether missed the purpose and spirit of the Morley-Minto reforms. What is the ten days' notice meant for but to collect the information required? *Ad interim* replies are disappointing and information given at a subsewuent meeting falls altogether flat on the public. Ordinarily unless State secrets are involved, it is unjustifiable to withhold information. The way Government rush to defend their erring officials is touching but it is not creditable to them. It may enhance their "prestige" but it weakens the trust and confidence of the people in them. Government seem to have developed the tendency to give monosyllabic answers, of late. But even their 'Yes' or 'No' in the following question and answer are significant:

> The Hon. Mr. Kamat.—Will Government be pleased to state if any appointments have been held during the last ten years and if so how many by Indian members of the I.C.S. as Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government in the various departments of the Secretariat?—No.
>
> Are similar appointments held by Indians to the knowledge of Government, in the Secretariats of other Provinces?—Yes.

If Dewan Bahadur Rajagopalachariar in Madras and Mr. Dhawle in Bihar can hold the posts of Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government, it suggests that the Bombay Government is still weltering in old world prejudices, inasmuch as it has given these curt replies to the questions of the Hon. Mr. Kamat. The Hon. Mr. H. Vishindas elicited the reply that, since 1885 the system of trial by jury has not been introduced in any district. Do Government expect us to congratulate them on this state of affairs? The repugnance of Government for matriculates does not seem to have lessened as yet. Replying to the query of the Hon. Mr. Upasani, asking whether any posts were vacant in the Revenue, Judicial or Political Departments, for want of S. F. candidates, Government said that no places were at present vacant because when School Final men were not available, vernacular School Final men were appointed. One of the conditions of acceptance of the Joint Board by the University of Bombay was that matriculates were to be regarded as eligible for Government service and we trust that the Vice-Chancellor will see to it that it is fulfilled. But what can we say of a Government that deliberately goes in for an inferior type of candidates because, apparently, of its wrath against Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who saved the Matriculation Examination from the land-mines of Lord Sydenham? "Rasai" and "Laho" scandals in Sind were brought to the notice of the Government by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri. The Hon. Mr. Lawrence's proclamation while it sounds trenchant has lost much of its force by asking officials to induce Zemindars to take up the work of looking after the comforts of touring officers,—of course, for payment. Why cannot Government engage contractors? The evil is by no means confined to Sind and it is widely prevalent in the Presidency proper as well. For we learn from an answer to a query of the Hon. Mr. Patel that 18 carts were impressed for the Collector of Panch Mahals and taken to Kalol, 16 miles from Godhra. It would be well if Government were to order the touring officers to take only one or two camping clerks with them and not to travel like little Moghul Nabobs, devastating villages where they encamp. Government seem to be bent upon commuting Kulkarni Vatans on one ground or another. Recently they issued orders that the Kulkarnis should pass the vernacular final examination, which were modified to some extent later on. Now Government have directed that when the representative vatandar is competent to serve, exemption should be given only in the case of persons of high rank. The easiest solution of the problem would be the "Kulkarni Commutation Bill," instead of these pin-pricks. The final demand of the income tax in Hyderabad for the year 1916-17 was 86,038 and the estimated demand for 1917-18 is 1,75,000. Did Hyderabad grow so much wealthier in one year or is it due to the activity of the income tax officials? The anna valuation question was naturally to the fore in the Council but the defence of Government of the system in force was very weak. A more scientific valuation, preferably by the Agricultural Department seems to be necessary.

The boat Laxmi Prasad of 26 tons was sunk while plying for hire, with 125 persons, to the Bhadbhut fair. There was appalling loss of life and the illuminating report of Khan Bahadur Adarjee M. Dalal, laid on the table, reveals a state of affairs which would not be tolerated in any other civilised country, for a single minute. The Sir Karkun wrote in time to the Assistant Collector of Customs asking for the introduction of certain rules for regulating river traffic but was informed that the rules only applied to the ports in the S. D. and not N. D. Surely the madness of red tape never went further! If not Southern rules at least some Northern rules were necessary, were they not? Khan Bahadur Dalal says that boats were not inspected at all and there was absolutely no check. "There was hardly any supervision of the river traffic. Boatmen were at liberty to ply their trade at their sweet will; overcrowding and overcharging did not come under the purview of any responsible person." We trust that the Bombay Government will hold the Customs authorities who were primarily responsible for the disaster to account. The Executive Engineer closed 3 Karias in the Thar canal because the sluices were tampered with on 25th August, 1917. One was reopened on the 29th of September but two others remained closed till the end of the Kharif season. If, as Government say, it was quite impossible to repair the damage and open the other two, there is no objection. But if the Karias remained closed as a sort of punishment, then the sooner the Irrigation Department is made to adopt a more respectable procedure, the better. We are glad to see that the Government of India have provisionally sanctioned the opening of a Forest College at Dharwar and we trust that the Local Government will not delay the project any longer. If the Forest Department devotes its energies to the study of forestry and the development of forest industries rather than to inventing new measures of harassment the villagers will no longer curse but bless it.

CAUTION OVERDONE.

In introducing the revised Financial Statement for the year 1918-19 in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, Mr. Carmichael expressed his cordial thanks to the members of the Finance Committee for their valuable help and counsel in dealing with the proposals for new expenditure. He added that the discussions in the Committee resulted in a good many changes and he did not think there was a single proposal really pressed which had not been adopted. All this is indeed a matter of great satisfaction, but if it is intended to convey the suggestion that the Statement which was presented on Wednesday is one in the preparation and determination of which the representatives of the people in the Council had anything like an appreciable share, the suggestion is hardly warranted by the constitution of the Finance Committee in which the official voice dominates. The finances of the Presidency, it is necessary to emphasise, are still shaped and disposed to all intents and purposes by officialdom. All this we hope to see changed very soon. Meanwhile, however, it would not have been unreasonable to expect that, having regard to the change made in the procedure for the discussion of the Budget in the Imperial Legislative Council, a similar reform had been extended to the Provincial Councils also. That is not to be and in July we shall have what is euphemistically called the "budget debate," though in reality it is a process of flogging a dead horse.

The Financial Statement, though it discloses a very strong financial position, like many of its predecessors, also illustrates in a marked degree the unsound and almost chronic practice of underestimating revenue and overestimating expenditure. Thus, while the revenue for the current year was budgetted at Rs. 8,05,34,000, it is estimated in the Revised Statement to yield Rs.8,73,80,000, showing an increase of nearly seventy lakhs. The budgetted expenditure was Rs. 7,88,24,000, though the revised figures show it at Rs. 7,63,40,000 and when the final figures are available it will in all probability be much less. The result of these operations, yielding a surplus of Rs. 11,04,000, has been that, while the year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,42,21,000, it will close with a balance of Rs. 3,81,68,000, that is, nearly half of the revenue of the year. The piling up of such huge balances from year to year can hardly be regarded as satisfactory or economical, especially when it is actually done by retarding the expansion of those beneficent and essential activities such as education and sanitation, the money spent on which is sure to be returned tenfold in the shape of improvement and progress of the people in all spheres of national life. This is the more regrettable in view of the fact that this Presidency shares in the general financial prosperity indicated in the budget speech of Sir William Meyer. "The most marked feature," said Mr. Carmichael himself, referring to the financial condition of the Presidency, "is the rapid rate at which provincial revenues are expanding. The rate of growth began to accelerate in 1916 and the acceleration still continues. Mr. Carmichael added that the Presidency is fortunate in that this has happened without any additional taxation except under Excise, the most notable increases—and the improvement in revenue is over 68 lakhs—being Rs. 48,00,000, Rs. 34,50, and 13,07,000 under Excise, Income Tax and Forest respectively. The increase under Income Tax is obviously in consequence of the prosperity which the past two years have witnessed in practically all local industries and trade, as the result of which profits accumulated to a larger extent than was anticipated. The increase under Forests is chiefly due to higher receipts from sales of coupes and larger supplies of timber to the Military Department. The gains from the liquor trade are not surprising in view of the policy in vogue. The expansion of the revenue from this source is, indeed, largely the result of the conditions brought about by the war, but there is no reason to expect that this expansion will receive a check after the war—unless following the trend of public opinion Government recognise the wisdom of bringing about a gradual but sure extinction of the excise revenue, which will yield over three crores of rupees during the current year, in which case the people will be ready to bear an additional burden of taxation—and it is possible that a policy of cautiousness, manifested in the tendency to pile up balances, may be carried too far.

Government have wisely followed the revised estimate for the current year by estimating a substantially increased revenue that is, Rs. 903.08 lakhs, making certain allowances for expansion, notably under Excise where the introduction of the system of auctioning licenses is expected to yield a substantial increase. They have estimated for expenditure of Rs. 868·02 lakhs, which shows an increase of more than a crore of rupees over the revised figures for the current year. Of this, a sum of one lakh is proposed to be spent on the development of industries by the appointment of a Director of Industries, a Chemist and a Forest Economist under him and their establishments. Considerable provision has also been made for sanitation and grants-in-aid to local bodies for water supply and medical services. Education also gets a substantial increase, the provision being for Rs. 1,06,42,000 next year, including the Government of India's recent grant of Rs. 4 lakhs against Rs. 85,89,000 made last year. This is satisfactory. But, in view of the expected surplus of Rs. 35.06 lakhs, which as a result of the tendency to underestimate revenue and overestimate expenditure is likely to be much larger, we should have liked to have seen larger provision made in all these respects and especially in regard to education. At all events, we trust Government will see that the whole amount budgetted for education is spent during the year. That this insistence is not unnecessary will be apparent from the fact that though, during the current year, the budget provision for education was Rs. 85,89,000, actually only Rs. 77,18,000, that is nearly nine lakhs less have been spent.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

The "Cotton Danger" yesterday developed to the stage of a crisis. It was obviously impossible, as we have warned the authorities more than once, that the recent unparalleled speculative operations, which have have no relation to any natural factors which should regulate the market, could go on without producing a crisis of some kind. It has come sooner than might have been expected, owing to the brokers having taken the matter into their own hands. The majority of these, presumably, are not interested in seeing the market carried any further along the path of reckless speculation and yesterday they met to consider what steps should be taken to restore things to a less abnormal condition. According to the information supplied to us on reliable authority the President and Vice President who are both interested in forcing up the price brought the proceedings to an abrupt conclusion and then immediately resumed operations, the market subsequently rising to 715. Such was the feeling created that in the evening at Colaba there was a scene of considerable excitement and business had to be suspended. Last night the market was closed at Shaik Memon Street it having been decided that no more business shall be done until after the meeting of the Brokers' Association which has been fixed for one o'clock to day. In the meanwhile we learn that the President of the Cotton Trades Association has decided to resign, as a protest presumably against his non-inclusion on the Committee of Inquiry which contains several of his colleagues.

It remains to be seen what will happen after to-day's meeting but we must again repeat that the matter calls insistently for the immediate intervention of Government. Such intervention ought to have come before now to prevent the development of such a situation as that which has now arisen. It is a pity the Government cannot be made to realise the absurdity and danger of contenting themselves with the leisurely process of a committee of inquiry in view of the emergent crisis which is staring them in the face. The fact, however, that they have not realised it and the thoroughly unsatisfactory character of the personnel of the Committee they appointed, shows that Sir George Barnes is very ill-acquainted with the bearings of the situation and the means required to put it right. The Member for Commerce is fond of making comparisons with what is done or what is happening in England. It is a pity he cannot himself take a leaf out of the English Ministers' book and come to Bombay himself to get a real grip of the situation. That is what an English Minister would have done long since. Sir George Barnes could very well be spared from his perfunctory duties in the Imperial Council to come to Bombay and tackle the cotton crisis on the spot. If he is not willing to do so, he had better give Mr. Cadell a free hand.

Notes of the Day.

The Exodus.

The question of the exodus of the Government to the hills was again to the fore in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday. The Government, the debate showed, have now so far relented in the matter as to condescend to allow consideration in the Council of the question whether it is or is not a sound principle, in the interests of the public, for them to move to the hills during a considerable part of the year. For this small mercy many thanks! But the reasons given by Mr. Carmichael for the withdrawal of Mr. Patel's resolution on the subject afford an illuminating comment on the futility of the discussion of the Financial Statement in the Council. He said that arrangements for the Government move to Mahableshwar had already been made, and it was extremely awkward to alter these. So much for the pains of non-official members to go through the farce of moving resolutions on the Financial Statement and then being asked to withdraw them.

Mr. Harchandrai's Question.

We commented yesterday on the passage-at-arms which took place between Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and the President at question time in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday. The incident arose, as our readers are aware, over the desire of Mr. Harchandrai to ask a supplementary question so as to elicit the results of the enquiry made and action taken by Government regarding Government officers being members of the Sind Mahomedan Associations and their participation in the discussion whether Home Rule should form part of the address presented to the Viceroy. The Government reply to Mr. Harchandrai, as we said yesterday, was no reply. We stated that Mr. Harchandrai said that the parts (b) as well as (a) of his previous question had not been answered. This, we are now informed, was an error due probably to the defective acoustics of the Council Hall, for it was part (d) and not (b) of Mr. Harchandrai's question that was not answered. So that there was no misapprehension on his part.

An Evasion.

This was an important part of the question, the Government having been asked whether they were aware that certain Mahomedans of the rank of Deputy Collectors actually attended a meeting of the managing committee of the Association to decide the question already referred to. The information on this subject has been altogether evaded in a manner that does not reflect credit on the authorities concerned and we regret that the President should have elected to take the unreasonable course he did by suggesting to Mr. Harchandrai that he should have put a supplementary question at the last meeting and that if he was dissatisfied with the present answer, he should formulate a fresh question at the next meeting. For, as matters stand, Mr. Harchandrai's fresh question can only be a repetition of the question he asked on Wednesday, in reply to which Government say they have already supplied information, which they really have not.

The Autocrat of Sind.

It has long been a matter of serious public complaint that the Commissioner of Sind has become indisputably an autocrat, under the powers of local Government delegated to him from time to time. The checks to which the Local Government are ordinarily subject, viz., a strong public press and freedom of public criticism are practically absent in his case, and very rarely do complaints against the high-handed doings of the Commissioner, who is in that benighted portion of the presidency, both ruler and administrator, reach the outside world. The voice of the few representatives in Council from Sind is entirely ineffectual, and in the curious composition of our Legislative Council, all criticisms directed against the shortcomings of the administration are bound to defeat their own object. It is therefore no wonder, that the Commissioner should occupy the exceptional, and at the same time enviable, position of an unmitigated autocrat, which is denied to the more responsible and direct representative of the Crown in the Presidency proper.

Autocracy unchecked.

To what extent this autocracy has been carried under the present Commissioner can be realised from the fact that it rests with him almost entirely to suppress the freedom of public opinion and at the same time withhold from the Local Government opinions that are disparaging to and reflect on him. One can have but little conception of this objectionable practice on the part of the Sind Administration. At the meeting of the Council on Wednesday, Mr. Harchandrai elicited in reply to an interpellation of his the curt answer "No." He asked whether the attention of Government had been drawn to an important resolution regarding the superseded Hyderabad municipality and the mismanagement of its affairs under the Committee of Management, adopted at the Special Sind Provincial Conference, held at Hyderabad on the 3rd and 4th November last. Having regard to the very serious allegations contained in that resolution, it was the duty of the Commissioner officially to draw the attention of the Local Government. And failing his doing so, we believe it was the duty of the Oriental Translator to do so. If the feeble voice of the Sind press could not reach the headquarters of the Government in Bombay, we should have thought the comments in the Bombay press would have come to the notice of Government. But the laconic answer shows that having made the bureaucrat of Sind an autocrat, the Local Government are not concerned to take cognizance of his acts of omission and commission. In the result the Commissioner is led to reasure himself that the higher authorities are anxious to place a premium on arbitrary conduct by ignoring all criticism.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Paris Sanitary Convention Regulations should be imposed at Aden against vessels arriving from Karachi which has been declared plague-infected.

SEND OFF TO HOME RULE DELEGATES.

A public meeting will be held tomorrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. I.), in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi, to give a hearty send off to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Messrs. Syud Hossain and Iqbal Narayan Gurtu who are going to England in the Deputation on behalf of the Home Rule League.

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, M. R. Jayakar and B J. Desai will be the principal speakers. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

BRITISH RAID N. OF LENS.

ENEMY ATTEMPT NEAR LAVACQUERIE FOILED.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON FOUR POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

A British communiqué says, we drove off an enemy party near Lavacquerie and carried out a successful raid northward of Lens, taking some prisoners. A strong enemy party raided a post, southward of Armentieres, after heavy bombardment. A few of our men are missing. Hostile artillery was active south-west of Cambrai, Loos, Messines and Passchendaele.

BRUGES DOCK BOMBED.

BRITISH RAID ON BILLETS AND SIDINGS AT ST. PIERRE CAPELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

The Admiralty announces that the naval aircraft dropped three tons of bombs on the Bruges dock on Monday night and raided the billets and sidings at St. Pierre Capelle yesterday and started fires. They also machine-gunned enemy trenches. During patrols they brought down two machines in flames. One of ours is missing.

RAID ON YORKSHIRE COAST.

A HOUSE DEMOLISHED AND A WOMAN DIES FROM SHOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

The Press Bureau states that three enemy airships took part in last night's raid, but only one approached a defended locality, namely, Hull, where it dropped four bombs and demolished a house. A woman died of shock. The other airships wandered for hours in the remote districts at great altitudes, unloaded bombs in the open country and then proceeded out to the sea.

GERMANY AND J PAN,

FAILURE OF ENEMY'S FAR EASTERN POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Mar. 14.

The German press is remarkably reticent concerning Japan, the only serious comments hitherto being in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and the "Vossische Zeitung."

The former emphasises Japan's loyalty to Russia and states that Japan only began to revise her policy when the dissolution of Russia seemed to be beginning. The "Frankfurter" criticises the change of German policy from peace by reconciliation to peace by humiliation and says Germany has played the Entente's game of excluding her Asiatic markets by breaking up Russia and giving the Entente an excuse for encouraging Japanese penetration. It concludes by saying that Germany has no more hope now than before of conducting a far Eastern policy, except in connection with Britain and Russia, hence it is unlikely that a weakened Russia will contribute to Germany's ultimate welfare.

EFFECT OF GERMANY'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

M. Balzmann, in an article in the "Vossische Zeitung," says Germany's Russian policy has cemented the Anglo-American and Anglo-Japanese alliances and has increased Holland's gratitude to England by delivering Dutch East Indies from the Japanese pressure as a result of opening the door to the Japanese enterprise in Siberia and Russia. Moreover, the security of Anglo-Indian, and Australian colonial possessions has been renewed and Germany again finds herself friendless in the world, while Britain laughs in the background.

M. George Bernhard, in an article in "Vossische Zeitung," says it is daily becoming clearer that the peace of Brestlitovsk has not secured the finality in the east. Instead of finding a protective rampart in the border states, Germany has not been able to win the souls of the peoples. The feeling between the Poles, the Ukrainians and the Lithuanians is at white heat.

FATE OF THE AALANDS.

ISLANDERS PETITION FOR A PLEBISCITE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 14.

Germany's alleged announcement not to annex the Aaland islands is not confirmed. Meanwhile the islanders have petitioned the Finnish Senate, the King of Sweden and the Kaiser for a plebiscite regarding their destiny, also asking that meantime the Swedish troops be retained as a guarantee of the neutral status of the islands.

MAJOR GLAZEBROOK M. P. KILLED IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 14.

Major Glazebrook, M.P., has been killed in Palestine.

FRENCH STAND IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY ATTACK W. OF VAUDESINCOURT.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING ON MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 14.

A French communiqué says, after violent bombardment in the hill region of the Champagne the Germans attacked west of Vaudesincourt. After a lively engagement we drove the enemy out of some advanced trenches in which he had gained a footing. The enemy suffered serious losses. There was fairly considerable reciprocal cannonading on the left of the Meuse.

SUBMRAINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 14.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2,046 and sailings 2,062. Fifteen steamers over and three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk and eight were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Week Ending.	ARRIVALS of Ships at U.K. Ports.	SAILINGS of Ships from U.K. Ports.	BRITISH VESSELS SUNK, 1,600 tons and Over.	BRITISH VESSELS SUNK, Under 1,600 tons.	BRITISH VESSELS SUNK, Fishing Vessels	British Vessels Unsuccessfully Attacked by Submarines.	
Mar. 13	2,046	2,062	15	3	1	8	
Mar. 6	2,015	2,2 9	12	6	7	6	
Feb. 27	2,274	2,398	14	4	7	9	
Feb. 20	2,322	2,3?3	13	3	1	8	
Feb. 13	2,401	2,374	13	6	3	11	
Feb. 6	2,339	2,378	10	5	4	13	
Jan. 30	2,352	2,309	9	6	1	8	
Jan. 23	2,421	2,242	6	2	—	6	
Jan. 16	2,106	2,184	8	2	2	5	
Jan. 9	2,035	2,244	18	3	4	11	
Jan. 2	2,111	2,074	18	3	—	8	
Dec. 26	2,311	2,460	11	1	1	12	
Dec. 19	2,481	2,494	14	3	1	11	
Dec. 12	2,426	2,384	14	7	—	11	
Dec. 5	2,174	2,133	16	1	4	8	
Nov. 28	2,0?8	2,122	14	7	—	8	
Nov. 21	2,581	2,483	10	7	0	2	
Nov. 14	2,125	2,307	1	5	1	8	
Nov. 7	2,384	2, 79	8	4	—	6	
Oct. 31	2,285	2,321	14	4	—	1	
Oct. 24	2,?4?	2 689	17	8	0	7	
Oct. 17	2,124	2,091	12	6	1	5	
Oct. 10	2,519	2,732	14	2	3	5	
Oct. 3	2,480	2,7?2	11	2	3	16	
Sept. 24	2,795	2,89	13	2	0	10	
Sept. 19	2,695	2,737	8	11	1	6	
Sept. 12	2,744	2,8?5	12	15	4	13	
Sept. 5	2,884	2,4?2	20	3	0	9	
Aug. 29	2,629	2,690	18	5	0	6	
Aug. 22	2,828	2,734	15	3	2	12	
Aug. 15	2,776	2,?66	14	2	3	13	
Aug. 8	2,673	2,796	21	2	0	13	
Aug. 1	2,747	2,776	18	3	0	9	
July 25	2,891	2,791	21	3	3	13	
July 18	2,82?4	2,920	14	4	3	12	
July 11	2,898	2,79?	14	3	3	17	
July 4	2,745	2,8?8	15	5	11	16	
June 24	2,476	2,923	21	7	0	23	
June 17	2,897	2,99?	27	5	6	31	
June 10	2,737	2,822	22	10	3	23	
June 3	2,693	2,642	18	3	5	17	
May 27	2,719	2,?68	18	11	2	17	
May 20	2,664	2,759	18	9	3	9	
May 13	2,569	2,559	18	6	3	19	
May 6	2,3?4	2,490	24	22	—	9	
Apl. 29	2,?16	2,640	18	13	8	24	
Apl. 22	2,555	2, 21	40	15	9	27	
Apl. 13	2,379	2,331	19	9	12	15	
Apl. 8	2,406	2,367	17	2	6	14	
Apl. 1	2,281	2,396	18	13	6	17	
Mar. 25	2,314	2,423	18	7	10	15	
Mar. 18	2,528	2,554	16	8	21	19	
Mar. 11	1,985	1,959	15	4	3	16	
Mar. 4	2,523	2,477	14	9	3	12	
Feb. 25	2,280	2,291	15	6	4	12	

INSIGNIA FOR WAR SERVICES.

1914 RIBBON DESPATCHED TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the supplies of 1914 ribbon had been despatched to India and various war theatres and should be available for issue, now except in distant theatres.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY.

CONCEALMENT OF ENEMY PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent describes the various Austrian activities as indicating that the Austrians are leaving nothing to hazard regarding the spring offensive against Italy. All the railways from Vienna and Budapest are steadily bringing men and materials from Russia towards the Italian lines and the arrival of troops 25 to 30 miles behind the fighting fronts is already apparent. New depots and bases of supplies and ammunition are being established. The enemy tries to conceal his preparations by shifting his troops along his second and third lines as if attacks were imminent. Numerous heavy batteries have arrived by train in the Val Sugana. All the roads leading to Val Terragnolo and the vicinity of Monte Pasubio and Col. Santo are encumbered with convoys. It is known that General Koevess, who commanded an army in Serbia and Roumania has been placed in command of the eleventh army between Val Brenta and Val Dassa. Special attack formations are being created, one under Marshal Kletter and another under Marshal Conrad.

According to all indications the enemy's main attack will be from the mountainous regions of the Trentino, following the precedent of 1916.

FIGHTING IN UKRAINE

AGAINST MAXIMALIST COMMANDOS.

SEVERE BATTLE WITH BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

A telegram from Berlin says, military activity on the Eastern front is discontinued, but there is intensified fighting against bands, especially in the Ukraine, where the Maximalist commandos include the Czech and Austrian deserters. When the Germans capture the latter they shoot them.

A severe battle with the Bolsheviks northeast of Kieff continues in which the principal combatants are the Czech deserters who have a heavy artillery.

NATIONAL COMMUNIST COUNCIL.

TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN AND DEFEND PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 14.

Governmental institutions, particularly the council of commissariesa and the executive of the Soviets, having gone to Moscow, a special council called the National Communist Council, has been charged with the maintenance of order and the defence of the capital against invasion, if necessary.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF "TANK" CAMPAIGN.

WAR BONDS REALISE £ 570 MILLIONS IN FIVE MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the result of last week's special campaign was nearly £128 millions sterling of war bonds sold. In addition, nearly three millions were sold by the post office, while the war savings certificates realised over eight millions. This was a very satisfactory result. (Cheers.) The war bonds had realised £570 millions during the last five months. This was a big contribution and indicated the lasting determination of the country to continue the sustained effort necessary for success. (Cheers.)

KING RECEIVES SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION.

PRO-ALLY ENTHUSIASM IN SIAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 14.

The King to-day very cordially received the Siamese military mission, the chief of which, interviewed subsequently by Reuter, stated that the pro-Ally enthusiasm in Siam was remarkable. When the mission left Siam two months ago over twenty times the number of men required, had volunteered for service with the Allies, and included many representatives of the highest families in Siam. The Siamese are most indignant at the German barbarities.

"EXTREME FORMS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT."

MADRAS SHOPKEEPERS ON INDIAN REFORMS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

The annual general meeting of the Madras Trades Association was held last evening when the report was presented and adopted.

Mr. R. J. C. Robertson Chairman in the course of his remarks referred to the proposed changes in the constitution of India and the Secretary of State's visit. said it was regrettable that that highly controversial matter of such vital importance to the country should have been brought forward with official approval at such a time, and in such a mannr. It was to be hoped that the Secretary of State had obtained a real insight into the conditions prevailing out here, and would form a correct estimate with regard to the clamour of certain agitators for extreme reforms of self-Government, which if granted would only end in disater to this country and to themselves. It was not on a basis of such fanciful political schemes, that India would found her future greatness and prosperity, but on the solid pedestal of sound and progressive agricultural and industrial development, combined with greater and improved facilities for education.

PROSPECTS OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

It is reported from neutral sources that the Kaiser was well out for a western offensive and on Hindunburg for exploiting Russia. It is believed that a compromise policy has been adopted and that for the first time the Germans will operate offensively on the two fronts. The Russian front offers no opposition but needs a great number of troops for advancing in and holding the border territories. To this fact is due the failure to fully reinforce the Western line which is half million stonger than before and no more. This leaves the allies with an advantage in numbers. Never have the allies been so well prepared.

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

RE-STATED BY PREMIER.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 14.

Mr. Lloyd-George addressing the Free Church Council in the City Temple to-day, after referring to the present as the time of grave national emergency reiterated the issues at stake in the conflict. It was conscience against lust of power and this war must be maintained as a holy war. The special task of the churches was to see that the moral and physical fibre of the nation was not undermined by drink and vice.

A voice: "Why not stop it then"?

The premier continuing said the Government had to deal with practical difficulties and he proceeded to give figures showing enormous reduction in the consumption of drink as compared with before the war. He remarked that criticism which was merely criticism was not helpful. If the Government ever had to choose between the bread for children and the beer for parents it would not hesitate a moment (Loud cheers).

The premier re-stated Britain's war aims emphasising that making a war must be regarded as a punishable crime by nations banded together for the protection of each other and the world against force, fraud and greed. To falter before this was achieved would be to doubt the justice of the Almighty. There had been criticism because the leaders of people had not given sufficient prominence to the League of Nations. If he had not referred to it oftener it was because the Bolsheviks had taught that the real League of Nations would not that the real League of Nations would not come by talking. The Bolsheviks forgot that that must be fought for and while the Bolsheviks were writing despatches and speechmaking, they were left with barely half a Nation to league with anybody.

The Prussian war lords would loudly accept any declaration of the most resounding equity as the basis for peace, but, as the Bolsheviks had found, such declarations when interpreted, were as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Nobody discoursed so eloquently of the League of Nations as the Kiser (laughter). His reply to the Pope breathed the spirit of brotherhood and Christain kindness.

There was never a word about the giving up Belgium but there were whole passages about disarmament. Not a syllable was said about Lithuania and Courland but on the League of Nations the Kaiser was absolutely sound (laughter). The Kaiser not only accepted the League of Nations but Germany was prepared to place herself at the head of it. (Loud laughter). The spirit of dominance was still there; danger was wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount.

Youths of all parts of the Empire and France and Italy who would be followed by millions from America were demonstrating at, the risk of their gallant lives that the world had reached a stage of civilisation were justice could be enforced against the most powerful nation that trampled on its decrees. When they had suceeded the League of Nations would be a *fait accompli*. Not until then could swords be made into ploughshares. (Cheers). "Great burdens must be carried in the heart not on shoulders. Don't discourage, don't depress, don't always point at the clouds and ask when the dawn is coming. It is always coming. Believe and trust in God and the light will shine. There is no hunger, people are being deprived of a good deal of what they have been taught to regard as essential ingredients of comfortable existence (laughter). There is no lack of abundant food and no prospect of such deficiency (cheers). But certain things which years of prosperity taught us to expect we see no more."

The Primer concluded "I have a terrible task on my shoulders, almost more than I can bear, and I ask in the hour of the nation's greatest perplexity for your help, sympathy and prayers. You can only wage the war with all your strength or not at all. Show me the way to peace without betraying the great sacred cause for which we entered the war and for which millions of lives have been sacrificed. and I will listen gladly and gratefully thank God, short of that, mere peace talk is undermining the fibre and moral of the nation." (Cheers).

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATIAON.

HYW IT IS TO BE APPLIED TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 14.

Mr. Barnes, Member of the War Cabinet, in an interview regarding the Labour's war aims memorandum, stated that it contained little difference in regard to the essentials compared with the Prime Minister's statement of war aims. Mr. Barnes regretted that it was indiscriminate in tarring nations with the same brush as regards colonisation, which was unjust to the British policy of the past century.

Self-determination with us and overseas communities had been a fact and not a mere phase. Even respecting Egypt and India self-determination was the ideal to be applied opportunely or developed on the basis of education and experience. In the League of Nations lay the hope of safety of mankind. The document, however, was somewhat obscure as regards the form of sanction and safety depended thereon. The League of Nations should be in a position to use economic boycott of international police to preserve the peace.

Mr. Barnes confessed that the League of Nations conflicted with the idea of national sovereignty but the ghastly alternative was another war. If civilisation was to survive, it must find means of adverting war.

FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

As regards the German colonies he pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George had repeatedly declared that they were held at the disposal of the conference whose decision mus have primary regard to the wishes and interests of native inhabitants. Finally Mr. Barnes said he wished there and been more direct appeal to the people of Germany to free themselves from militarism.

COTTON CRISIS SENSATIONS.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED AT COLABA.

PRESIDENT OF C. T. A. RESIGNS.

MARKET CLOSED LAST NIGHT.

Following on the announcement of the appointment of the Committee to enquire into the prices of cloth and cotton quite a series of sensational events occurred yesterday in cotton trade circles.

In the first place, a meeting of the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association was held at which there was some discussion regarding the personnel of the Committee appointed by Government. Four members of the governing body of the Association have been appointed on the Committee but, curiously enough, Mr. T. D. Moore, the President of the Association, who, it may be noted, is not a broker but a merchant, has been ignored by Government.

We understand that, following on this meeting, Mr. T. D. Moore has resigned the Presidentship of the Association.

In the meanwhile a meeting ofthe Cotton Brokers' (Indian) Association was held early in the afternoon at the Association's rooms in Shaik Memon Street. A report of the meeting appears below. It was decided to send a telegram to the Viceroy urging the appointment of a representative of the Association on the Government Committee. After some further discussion regarding measures which it was urged should be adopted to stop the onward rush of prices, the President somewhat abruptly closed the meeting. The President and Vice-President then immediately entered the market and, it is reported, bought heavily forcing the price up to Rs. 715.

The sequel to all this came in the evening when an attempt was made to open the usual speculative market at Colaba at 5-30. It was then seen that feeling amongst the brokers and traders had reached a serious pitch. What is described by some who were present as a "scene of rowdyism" ensued and the market was suspended without any business being done.

It was further decided among the majority of brokers that they would refuse to do any further business pending the holding of a meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association at one o'clock to-day. In the meanwhile the usual night market at Shaik Memon Street was closed last night.

UPROAR IN THE MARKET.

SPECULATORS RUSHING UP THE PRICE

A well-informed correspondent writes:—

The public seem to take so keen an interest on what goes on from day to day in the cotton bazar that my report on what took place to-day would not be amiss.

The market opened at Rs. 701 and was shortly driven upto Rs. 715. The brokers naturally objected to such prices influencing the Bazar. They therefore made a big uproar and closed the Bazar till one o'clock to-morrow when they intend to call a meeting and decide as to what step should be taken to check this constant rise in prices. It will be agreed on all hands that the brokers are the best judges as to what would be the ultimate result of the prices going up. They naturally fear that if things continue to go on as they are doing there will be not only failures by the hundred on settlement day but they apprehend that before that some heads might be broken in the Bazar.

To-day the prices prevailing in Broach for superfine Broach cotton are Rs. 790 to Rs. 800 per candy of 890lbs. Adding the pressing and railway charges this would come to Rs. 733 per Bombay candy of 784 lbs. and still we find that a prominent Japanese firm bought a small lot of superfine Broach cotton at Rs. 760 per Bombay candy. Their object in doing this is simply to drive up prices and this is but another instance of the much-talked of *bona fides* of these Japanese purchasers. Similar illustrations might be multipled and it can be proved to the hilt that their cause this year at any rate is in harmony with that of the Marwadi bulls. Even assuming that the Japanese have made these purchases of Broach cotton for being consigned to Japan, it should not be forgotten that though Broach cotton is inferior to Miraj, Comptah Western Dharwar, and other similar varieties for making yarn for weaving cloth, yet strange to find that these varieties are discarded in preference to Broach though they are in Bombay Rs. 20 and on the spot something like Rs. 60 per candy less than Broach. Still the Japanese will not buy these varieties but insist on buying Broach. If this is not speculation what is speculation?

MEETING OF INDIAN BROKERS.

QUESTION OF FIXING PRICES DISCUSSED

A meeting of the Members of the Cotton Brokers Association. was held yesterday at about 2 p.m. at the Association's room, at Sheikh Memon Street, when there were about 100 members present. Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani, the President of the Association, was in the Chair.

The Hon. Secretary, having read the Circular, the first business discussed before the Meeting was the recent pronouncement by Sir George Barnes regarding the appointment of a Committee by the Government for the purpose of controlling the prices of cloth and cotton, The meeting expressed its regret that the Committee so appointed by the Government was one-sided, and considering the tremendous interest the Members of the Association have in the cotton business at large, it was really surprising that this important element of the trade was overlooked by the Government. After some discussion it was resolved that the Secretary of the Association should be authorized to send a telegram to the Government of India on the subject, urging upon the Government that some one from amongst the members of this Association should be placed on the proposed Committee.

Mr. Narandass Ramlal, at this stage, brought a proposal before the Meeting, that, considering that prices during a very short time,, have advanced from Rs. 350 to Rs. 700, without any material set back or reaction, and as hundreds of merchants, in Bombay and in the Presidency in general, are very much affected by this continuous rise it is not only feared in many quarters, but it is a certainty, that unless some action is taken, to check the further advance and bring the prices down, there is no doubt that there will be a serious and disastrous financial crisis, which will ruin the cotton trade for many years to come. He also stated that the present prices of Broach Contracts in comparision to other grades was fictitious and artificial. He forcibly pointed out to the Meeting, that the present rise in Broach is purely brought about by some large bull operators, and unless the Association intervened the consequences will be most serious and disastrous.

Several Members present, including the Hon. Sechetary, Mr. Begraj, supported the speaker and there was a long discussion on the subject. A question having been raised by some of the members as to what was the right course to pursue and how the matter should be dealt with, Mr. B. Durgadutt suggested that the best solution was, that the Association should write to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, the Bombay Cotton Exchange, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce and the Hon. Mr. Cadell, the Controller of Prices, that in the opinion of the Association it was most desirous that prices of Cotton should at once be controlled without any further delay to avert the serious and disastrous consequences otherwise likely to ensue, and that this Association was prepared to take such action as may be suggested by the Government and these Associations.

MENACING SITUATION.

The question was raised, as to what was to be done until the replies of such communications are received. It was suggested by many members present, that till the replies to the proposed letter were received, the price of cotton, as was done last year, should be fixed temporarily, nd new business should be stopped, but only liquidation business should be transacted.

After this there a good deal of discussion, and before any decision on the subject could be arrived at Mr. Nemani, the President and Mr. Anandilal Ishwardass, the Vice-President interrupted the proceedings and dispersed the Meeting. After declaring that the Meeting was over both there gentlemen immediately began to buy cotton heavily and put prices went up Rs. 15 higher.

It was clear that the general feeling amongst the members of the Association was, that the time has arrived when action should be taken to control prices, but it seems that a few interested partie are resisting this desire of a very large number of Brokers.

A correspondent writes:—As usual an attempt was made to open the speculative market at Kolaba at 5-30 but general feeling amongst the brokers and the traders was that matters were getting serious and that business should be suspended. After some rowdyism the market at Kolaba was suspended no business being done.

The following is the text of the telegram sent to the Viceroy by the Association:—

We Honorary Secretaries of the Cotton Brokers Association beg respectfully to convey to your Excellency the following Resolution passed unanimously at Meeting of the Managing Committee held on March fourteenth. Stop. That in the opinion of the Committee it is important that his Excellency the Viceroy be pleased to allow them to nominate their representative on the Cotton Committee recently appointed for considering the question of control of cotton prices. Stop. And in case this is not possible at least a report of the Cotton Committee be submitted for consideration and for expressing opinion of our Committee before Government decides finally on the question. Stop. We may be permitted to mention that that almost all important Indian Cotton Brokers of Bombay are members of this Association.

VITHALDAS MOWJI,
BEGRAJ GUPTA.
Honorary Secretaries.
Marwadi Bazar. Bombay, 14th Mar. 1918.

A Rangoon message says:—

The Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu, has wired to the principal Port Officer, Rangoon, on Monday, as follows:—"Small Island appeared about two miles to the west of Saddle Island. It should be visited at once being a steamer fairway.,'

INCOME TAX BILL.

MR. SITANATH RAY'S AMENDMENT LOST.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. After questions Sir William Meyer moved that the Select Committee's report on income-tax amendment bill be taken into consideration. He said, he referred at some length on 6th February, as to the object of the Bill. Since then the Bill had been throughly considered in Select Committee and had undergone change. It has now been represented to him that officers who get distinctions of order of British Empire, Victoria Cross, and Military Cross, should be exempted from being taxed on money allowances which accompany these distinctions. He was very glad to accept the suggestion.

Mr. Khaparde in moving that the Income-tax Bill as amended by the Select Committee be republished said that the bill had not be given sufficient publicity to allow individuals and public bodies opportunity to express opinion on it. In some cases the shortest time was only fifteen days and that was not sufficient for most people to understand the bearing of the Bill. The Punjab Government had expressed the same opinion. The complaint of the Punjab Government was general. He was of opinion that the Bill was of a very far reaching character even touching family life, and of a very contentious nature and should not have been brought before the Council now. Its provisions were very complicated and puzzling. It was not an income-tax bill, but a property tax bill. It sought moreover to tax agricultural income indirectly. It would also entail heavy work on the officers.

Mr. Khaparde moved that in Clause 3 (1) for the words "under this Act" the following should be substituted, "under the provisions hereinafter contained in this Act." The amendment was not for a verbal alteration, the matter had been discussed in Madras. The importance of this question would be felt especially in considering income derived out of British India.

Sir George Lowndes accepted a compromise and for "Under this Act" the words "under the provisions of this Act" were substituted.

This amendment was accepted.

A CHAMPION OF DELAY.

Sir William Meyer who followed Mr. Khaparde said Mr. Khaparde stood up as a champion of delay but he would like to know that time was really required to consider the Bill. Did the mover know how long it took to consider the Indian Penal Code? Some of the local governments had complained that they had very little time given them to consider the reform scheme. Would Mr. Khaparde move for a postponement of the scheme on that ground. The bill, sure, was not a new one neither contentious. It did not contain any new principle. It simply was meant to improve the old Act. The objection about agricultural income was hardly tenable. No new principle had been adopted. The Hindu joint family was within the scope of the existing Act and so was the property. He maintained emphatically there was nothing to justify the delay and commercial community would benefit very largely by the new improvement. It was not a new thing that some portion of the public should always object to be taxed on income.

Sir George Lowndes said that Mr. Khaparde had no objection to make when the bill was referred to the select committee and he should not now advocate a republication. Republication would be admitted only on the ground when a bill as emerging out of the select committee was of a substantially changed character and not the same bill. The select committee which was particularly a strong one unanimously recommended that the bill should not be republished. There was absolutely no ground to assume that the bill as it had emerged from the select committee was not the same bill. Amendment was put to council and rejected and the select committees report was taken into consideration.

MR. ROY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chanda's amendment that in Clause 3 (2) and (7) for the word and after the words "Non-recurring nature" the word "or" shall be substituted, was accepted by the Council.

Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur moved that in Clause 4 (1) the words from "but the net amount to under" this Act be omitted. He proposed that in calculating the income of an assessee from other sources his agricultural income should not be taken into account. The gain to the exchequer by the proposed innovation would be very small but it would confirm the suspicion that the principle of excluding agricultural income from the scope of the Income-Tax Act is being deviated from if it was intended to tax the zemindary income. It would be better to take public opinion and tax it directly. He also referred to the effect that this innovation would have in dissuading zemindars from embarking on industrial and commercial ventures.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

Sir William Meyer in opposing Rai Sitanath Ray's amendment in favour of the landlord interest said, the rich man looking to his wealth as a whole should not get the benefit of a concession in income tax rate made for the benefit of the poor man. It was impossible to accept the proposal that the arrangement proposed should be regarded as to be enforced only for the period of the war. The landlord interest had represented their war services as a reason for exemption in this case. But the landlord had his duties as well as his rights and the maxim *noblesse oblige* obtained. As there had been much criticism of this provision however Government had decided to leave it to the free decision of the Council. There would be no cracking of the Government whip but all members could vote as they thought best themselves.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis speaking on Rai Sita Nath Ray's amendment to Clause 4 (1) of Income-Tax Bill said the provision now criticised would sooner or later lead to imposition of income-tax upon agricultural incomes. Should the Government give an assurance, however, that the provision would have operation only for the period of the war, there would be no hesitation on the part of landholders to abandon the amendment.

Raja Rampal Singh supporting the amendment regretted the insertion of a contentious clause in the bill. It had given rise to much apprehension and discontent among landholders. Though the Finance Member had said that it did not the provision of the bill did encroach on the rights of landholders and taxed the lands, though indirectly.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar wholeheartedly supported the amendment and said that quite two contradictory principles had been incorporated in the bill. If Sir William Meyer wanted to tax the land he ought to have done it in a more frank and direct way. A straightforward policy appealed to Indians more. He maintained that the agricultural income did not enjoy any immunity from taxation.

Rai Bahadur B. D. Sukul said he belonged to a part of India which was not permanently settled but he joined with the mover and supporters of the amendment.

NO UNDUE SEVERITY.

Mr. Sastri said he did not represent landed interests. He owned no land and paid no land-tax. He was unable to discover where the innovation violated the pledges given by Government and where it pressed with undue severity. It was proposed that the people who had taxable income would pay at a higher rate because of their deriving some income from agricultural sources. That really was not taxing agricultural income. To say that it would tax agricultural income indirectly would be to overstate the case. It was in his opinion equitable to allow the amendment of the Finance Member to go through. He was glad the landholders had observed much moderation in their protest, but he was not in a position to sympathise with them.

Mr. Jinnah agreed with Mr. Sastri that landholders had put their case with great moderation. He thought clause 4 had been very much misunderstood and did not support any of the allegations brought forward by landholders. He did not wish to be a champion of Government but he maintained it was never meant that agricultural income should never be chargeable. He said the Bill was equitable and was not a thin end of the wedge as alleged by some.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

A TEST OF PROGRESS.

The Council reassembling after lunch, His Excellency presiding, discussion on Rai Sitanath Rai's amendment was continued.

Sir George Lowndes felt convinced that the provision made in the Bill was a fair one It was also important that it would be known what attitude would be adopted at this important moment in the history of India. His Hon. friend Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya had charged the Government with resorting to a device for imposing additional taxation. This charge he had to repudiate. The rate of one anna was the main rate. The point was were they to allow rich men to receive a special rebate intended only for the poor. Regarding other points they had amongst non-official members of the Council to-day two parties, the party of progress and the landlords. It was an unfortunate distinction. but he had to make it. As regards landlords the argument of the thin edge of the wedge had been used. It was the thin edge of wedge in that the unduly favoured position of landlord in connection with income tax was to be removed up to the hilt but it was not the thin end of wedge in that there was no intention whatever to make it the beginning of taxation of agricultural incomes. Additional taxation of the rich was bound to come under any form of popular government and India was a poor country and the poor would inevitably tax the rich. The popular party would and ought to tax the high for the benefit of the poor. Every one who was progressive must face this fact as an essencial feature of the popular government that had been so much pressed. Would the popular members of this Council vote for this clause? It was a test. Would they kick at the first prick when a popular measure was brought forward? It would not be a bureaucratic government that would tax large landed interests but did anyone think such incomes would remain exempt under popular government. It would be unwise for members who believed in popular methods to oppose the clause. One argument had been that little would be raised by it. If so the landowners would have little to pay. Landlords came to this Council not to fight for their own class interests but to represent the interests of the masses.

PERMANENCY OF SETTLEMENT.

Turning to Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea's arguments that this was a breach of a guarantee there was no breach of faith. No contract had been made and none had been broken. It had been claimed that Lord Cornwallis' settlement of Bengal precluded it, but this settlement referred only to the "jama." He finally asked hon. members to pause before they voted for this amendment.

Mr. Surendranath Banerji spoke on the inexpediency of the measure. Mr. Shafi, Dr. Sapru, Sir John Campbell, Mr Hogg Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Monahar Spoke on the resolution.

Mr. Sarma said as the only Indian in the Select Committee who agreed with the majority in retaining the clause 4 he should vindicate his position. As honest men who had the interests of the poor agriculturists at heart, they could not come to any other decision.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis:—Does the Hon. Member mean that other Indian members were not honest?

His Excellency the Viceroy:—I am sure Mr. Sarma never meant that.

Mr. Sarma continuing said that if the supporters of the amendment would understand the principle of income-tax they would certainly support the innovation introduced in clause 4.

In the result the amendment was put to the vote and accepted, 30 voting for and 25 against it.

The discussion of the amendment was concluded at five minutes past six.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

The remaining amendments were then discussed. Those not rejected or withdrawn were:—

(1) Proposed by Mr. Chanda providing that premises occupied by the owner shall not be assessed for income-tax at an annual value exceeding ten per cent. of the aggregate income of the owner. This was accepted as a concession to decayed families inhabiting ancestral properties especially in the Punjab.

(2) Proposed by Sarma to safeguard undivided Hindu families from having to pay more than the total that would be payable by the several members of the family if the family became divided on first April of the year of assessment. It has been agreed that the suggestion should be reconsidered hereafter after consulting local Governments.

(3) Proposed by Mr. Sarma for the appointment of advisory Boards to Assistant Collectors of income-tax. It was agreed that this suggestion should be submitted to local Governments, in case circumstances may have changed since the time they reported unanimously against something very similar.

(4) By Sir George Lowndes keeping alive the existing Super-tax Act which was accepted.

The Bill was then passed unanimously and the Council adjourned to Monday, the 18th instant.

SUICIDE OF A POLITICAL DETENU.

INTERPELLATION IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea asked a supplementary question in the Imperial Council regarding the case of a hunger striker in gaol at Amraoti, as to whether an enquiry had been made into the circumstances under which the detenu attempted to commit suicide. Sir William Vincent in reply said that he must have a formal notice of the question. He felt sure an enquiry had been made, but was not in a position to give the results offhand.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

There is hardly any change to report in regard to the prevalence of the small-pox epidemic in Bombay, while plague is steadily on the increase. Last week 192 attacks (including 13 imported cases) and 88 deaths occurred from small-pox and 50 attacks and 38 deaths from plague. The former were nine attacks less and one death more and the latter 12 attacks and five deaths more than in the previous week. It must be acknowledged that we are somewhat better off this year in regard to plague than we were at this time last year, when 49 deaths were registered during the week. The total mortality last week amounted to 967 or 16 more cases than in the previous week, while the death rate stood so high as 51.33. The mortality from diseases other than plague and small-pox was as follows:—Measles 28, malaria 4, enteric 3, phthisis 33, other diseases of the respiratory system 348, tubercular diseases 11, cholera 1, diarrhoea 33, and dysentery 15. There were 440 births during the week, in addition to 22 cases of still birth and 8 cases of premature birth.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE RENT QUESTION.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding. After a mass of formal business was gone through, the debate on the report of the Rent Bill Committee was resumed and lasted till about 7 o'clock when the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta's amendment was carried by a majority.

With reference to the nomination of a member of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust for the vacancy created by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's resignation, it was resolved that the same be deferred till the 1st April, 1918, in view of the new elections to take place by the time.

Consideration was also given to a Government letter, stating that "regarding provision of lights during the rainy season and the watering of the ride on the Kennedy Sea Face," they "do not consider that anything should be done in the matter."

Drs., Master, Cursetji and Sukhia strongly repudiated the tone of the Government letter. Dr Master said that that reply was suitable to the Mogul Government and not the British Government. He thought, that on the failure of the Government's setting the matter right on their approaching it again. a public meeting should be called strongly to protest against the Government's attitude.

Dr. Cursetji, said indignantly that such a curt reply was a sample of red tapeism and did not pay due regard to the prestige and position of a body like the Corporation.

HIGH PRICES AND RENTS.

The debate on the following proposition moved at the meeting held on the 7th instant, by Mr. R. T. Navalkar, seconded by Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya was resumed.

"That the report, dated the 16th February, 1918, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6445, dated the 10th January, 1918, regarding the question of high prices and house rents prevalent in the City, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly."

The following amendments were before the House:—

I. Proposed by Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Dr. Hooseinbhoy A. Nakhoda:

"That the report, dated the 16th February, 1918, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6445, dated the 10th January, 1918, regarding the question of high prices and house rents prevalent in the City, be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that in the proposed enactment a provision be made for the following scale of increases in rents being adopted and the President be requested to address Government accordingly:

(1) Those paying a standard rent up to Rs. 50 per mensem may be charged an increase in the rent of not more than 10 per cent.

(2) Those paying a standard rent between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per mensem may be charged an increase in the rent of not more than 15 per cent.

(3) Those paying a standard rent between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per mensem may be charged an increase in the rent of not more than 20 per cent.

(4) Those paying a standard rent of more than Rs. 150 per mensem may be charged an increase in the rene of not more than 25 per cent.

II. Proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram—

That the report, dated the 16th February, 1918, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6445, dated the 10th January, 1918, regarding the question of high prices and house rents prevalent in the City, be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that in the proposed enactment a provision be made for an increase of 5 per cent. over the standard rent of 1st January, 1915 being allowed every year in all cases, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit drew the attention of the Corporation to a paragraph in the dissenting minute of Dr. Sukhia wherein he said that large quantities of food-stuffs were freely permitted to be exported from India, who was herself sorely in need of the same, to the West. That was a very serious remark openly made by a member of the Corporation with a full sense of responsibility, and he therefore thought that it was due to the people of India who had been hard pressed on account of abnormal rise in prices that Government should state openly whether or not the statement was correct. Referring to the question of rent, he said that the largest landlord in India was the Government itself which has increased the land assessment by 4,000 to 5,000 per cent. He regretted that motives were attributed to those who had taken the landlords' side and hoped that they will be above that. As for Mr. Tod's contention that house rents in Bombay were higher than the house rents of London. he said, that compared locality to locality the rents of the former were much lower than the latter. He did want the very needy and very poor to be helped by such a legislation but certainly those who could afford to spend after luxuries. couuld not be protected at the expense of the landlords. Therefore, he advocated a limit to be settled say Rs. 50 or more.

He supported the adoption of the report.

MR. MODY'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. H. P. Mody hoped that for the good nanee of the Corporation the report would not be adopted. The very fact that the landlords, who had been hit very hard, desired to go to the extent of accepting the bill with a limit of Rs. 50 showed that they realised the hardship. As for the figures put to the meeting by Mr. Sethna at the last meeting, he said, that they were for 1911; and there was absolutely no similarity between the conditions of 1911 and 1918. A wide gulf had been created in these seven years. He quoted figures to substantiate that out of 70,000 only 9,600 and odd tenants are paying less than Rs. 50. He asked whether the remaining hundreds of thousands are to go on without relief. The English law limiting to £35 was not meant to check profiteering but to relieve the flocking of persons other than munition workers into the munition areas. He proposed the following amendment:—

"That the report be approved and adopted, with the exception of the recommendation made therein in regard to the control of rents.

"That with regard to the question of rents Government be informed that the Corporation approve of special legislation on the lines of the Rent Bill now in the Legislative Council fixing the rent of premises prevailing on the 1st July 1916 as the standard rent and laying down that any increase on that rent beyond 10 per cent. shall be irrecoverable during the period of war and for six months thereafter and that no enhancement orders will be issued so long as the tenant continues to pay rent as provided for by the special enhancement."

Mr. Haveliwala seconded the amendment.

DR. SUKHIA.

Dr. Sukhia replied the previous speakers at great length and said that the very figures given by Mr. Mody told against his argument. He said that the Government's action was done most unwisely and indiscreetly. He thought that for the dearth of the accommodation in Bombay the four important bodies viz. the Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Railways were to be blamed.

He supported Mr. C. V. Mehta's amendment with a modification, viz., of changing the date to 1916.

Mr. C. V. Mehta agreed to the change.

Messrs. J. B. Patel and Nanavati spoke in favour of the adoption of the report and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy supported Mr. Mody. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, proposed the limit to Rs. 150 and the date of standard rent as 1st January, 1916.

After Mr. Navalkar's reply the several amendments were put to vote and Mr. C. V. Mehta's amendment was carried by a majority.

SIR F. L. SPROTT'S RETIREMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION OF HIS ERPVICES,

The following Resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In recording the departure from India of Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Kt., on leave preparatory to retirement from service, the Governor in Council desires to express his high appreciation of the services. extending over 32 years, rendered by him to the Presidency in general and to the City of Bombay in particular.

Sir Frederick arrived in India in 1885, and served in various grades of the Public Works Department and at the College of Civil Engineering at Poona. His services in connection with the great floods on the river Indus in the year 1904 and the consequent breaches in the Kashmir bund were much appresiated by Government. In 1909 his services were transferred to the Bombay Port Trust. As Chairman of th Board, he proved a worthy successor to Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., whose comprehensive schemes for the improvement of the port, including the construction of huge docks and railways and the reclamation of large tracts of land required for the development of trade, he pushed forward with skill, vigour and discrimination. The Port Trust is indebted to Sir Frederick Sprott for the foresight and tact with which he managed its affairs at a critical period of its history when the trade was falling and its resources had to be utilized for military work in connection with the war.

As Chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Sir Frederick Sprott has rendered very valuable services to the cause of technical education in this country. By his departure Govrnment lose an able and trusted officer and the people of Bombay, useful citizen.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday.

Capt. Forman Bull beat P. G. Johnson 6—2, 9—7.

L. J. Baines beat J. R. Reynolds 6—4, 6 0.

Albert whitney beat H. C. Quinn 0—6, 7—5, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

S. G. Whitney and Mrs. Dibbs beat Mr. and Mrs. Gwyther 6—4, 6—2.

Following matches will be played this afternoon.

Capt. J. R. D. Webb v. P. L. Anstey.
A. R. Burnell Hurst v. G. T. Wright.
S. G. Whitney v. A. E. Kibblewhite.
A. P. Goldney v. Capt. J. V. Francies.

CRICKET FIXTURE.

On Monday, March 18th, there will be a Cricket Match, the Willingdon Sports Club v. H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI. 12 noon. H. E. the Governor's Band will play during the afternoon. On Tuesday, there will be another Cricket Match, the Willingdon Sports Club v. H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI (continued) 12 noon.

PRICE OF FIREWOOD FIXED.

A Notification by the Controller of Prices States that the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following prices for the sale of firewood in the City of Bombay:—

Firewood of best quality, old.—
Wholesale .....Rs. 9-8-0 per khandy.
Retail ..... Rs. 1-8-0 per load.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

in a position to spend monies on improvements of this sort, and it was the duty of Government to help them in the matter. The sanitary needs must have preference over P. W. D.

"A PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE GRANT."

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye heartily supported the resolution. It was a particularly desirable grant, as the towns were unable to do anything unless they had bigger resources for widening the roads. It was not possible for small municipalities to do improvements of this nature. He was glad the scope of the resolution had been extended by Mr. P. A. Desai's amendment, as a number of towns all over the Presidency were in need of such help.

Shaik Gulam Hussain supported the resolution.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said, the greatest improvement that a municipality could do, was widening its streets and improving the sanitary conditions. The opposition to such schemes generally came from the residents of these insanitary localities. He hoped the resolution would be accepted by the Council.

Mr. Kamat withdrew his resolution in favour of Mr. Desai's amendment.

Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas said several members had pressed the claims of their districts and had left poor Bombay out of their consideration. He did not see any use of a resolution such as this unless they had ready-made schemes.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that in all these matters it was necessary to look to the actual question at issue before the Council. Everybody was agreed as to the existence of congestion in district towns and as to the necessity of relieving that congestion. He need not say how strongly he felt in the matter of slum improvement. There was no disagreement between the views of Government and of hon. members as regarded the two points he had mentioned already. But there remained a large number of questions of detail to be solved. For instance there was the question whether the cost of slum improvement should be wholly borne by the taxpayers or partly by the taxpayers and partly by the local rate-payers of the districts. He disagreed with the suggestion that the whole cost of the improvement of slums in the mofussil should be borne by the general taxpayers of the Presidency. There were a number of other such questions of detail which required to be considered in the solution of the problem. Government would give an assurance that Government would appoint a committee consisting of representatives of the districts to consider and determine the principle on which Government assistance could be given towards the improvement of slum areas in the districts, and as soon as Government passed a resolution on that committee's report, there would be something definite to go upon. Even if all this were accomplished during the financial year, the amount of money realised out of the auction sale of liquor licenses would be available to meet the need. He emphasised that all were agreed as to the existence of slums in district towns and as to the necessity of removing them, but there were a number of details to be considered, and he asked hon. members to withdraw the resolution and the amendments in view of the assurance that a committee would be appointed to consider the whole question.

The resolution and the amendments were by leave withdrawn.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved that this Council recommends that a reduction of Rs. 7,200 be made in the lump provision of Rs. 59,560 for establishments, etc., under the Director of Industries by a curtailment of Rs. 300 per mensem in the respective salaries of the Chemist and the Forest Economist.

While he congratulated the Government on the appointment of Director of Industries he objected to the appointment of the Chemist and the Forest Economist on such high salaries. It was quite possible to get men on Rs. 1,200 per month, and there was no necessity for paying such high sums.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded.

There were as great experts in other departments of Government on Rs. 1,200. They might see how these officers worked for some time and then give them the necessary increments of Rs. 300 per month.

COST OF EXPERTS.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said the question had been discussed in the Financial Committee, and they had come to the conclusion that the salary was none too much. The Tatas were paying their consulting engineer a salary of Rs. 25,000 per month. and the work of a technical chemist was of great importance as the fruition and success of great schemes depended upon them.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said some provision should be made for the appointment of Indians in such posts. There were so many experts already that he did not see the necessity of bringing high-salaried men.

Mr. Carmichael said it was necessary to pay a high salary to competent men, and it was difficult to get experts on less than Rs. 1,500. They could not accept the resolution.

Mr. Kamat in replying said he admitted the necessity of good experts. But the Director of Industries was already getting a high salary and there was no necessity of such high salaried post. He owever withdrew the resolution.

A few other resolutions of a minor nature were then discussed, and the Financial Statement was finished with. The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

MRS. BESANT AT VIRAMGAM.

Mrs. Besant halted at Viramgam on her way from Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad. The station was crowded with spectators. A lecture on "Home Rule" was delivered by Mrs. Besant in which she dwelt on the various rural problems now crying for remedy and the methods of reform. She spoke about the duty of Britain to grant to India the universal rights of nationality for which the war was being fought.

HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH.

GREAT DISCOVERY BY EMINENT SPECIALIST.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing the arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness, and it therefore gives us real pleasure to publish herewith a simple prescription, which, by correcting faulty metabolism and stimulating the activity of certain sluggish vital organs, quickly produces a marvellous transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently averaging from three to four pounds the first week, and very rarely less than two. This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and debility which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, all quickly disappear, dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

The prescription, which is absolutely harmless, directs you to take before each meal a 5-grain tablet of *bitro-phosphate*, such as you may obtain from any chemist, at a cost of less than two annas a day. Eat all you want, but chew your food thoroughly.

CAUTION.—Although the above prescription is unequalled for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

2792

The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

but be sure you get ROSE'S —there are imitations.

7-8-17

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water.*

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

"As fit as a fiddle"

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE ensures a healthy mind in a healthy body, restores the tone of the nervous system, replenishes the blood with its most important ingredient, imparts virility to brain, body, nerves and muscles, and keeps all regular users "as fit as a fiddle." For over 50 years its success has been unfailing. Throughout the world this famous specific is recognised as preminently the best of all remedies for nervous weakness. It is the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world, and the never failing friend of all who suffer from:

NERVOUS DEBILITY. DEPRESSION. DISORDERED STOMACH. MALARIA. LACK OF VIGOUR. EXHAUSTION. NEURASTHENUA. DYSENTERY.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne is an energising agent of far reaching importance to mankind, the true natural remedy for those broken in health. For 50 years it has been recognised in all tropical climates as the giver of new life and energy, the true remedy for that "nervy" state of health consequent upon overwork. New energy and a bright outlook in place of depression and lack of vigour have been imparted to hundreds of thousands of patients all over the world.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

NO MORE TROUBLES.

When Dr. Burman's Cough Cure is with you. The patient is relieved from cough originated from cold, inflamation of the throat, difficult breathing etc. as soon as a single dose of the Cough Cure is given which helps the expectoration of phlegm and removes the weakness of the body and restores its lost tissues.

A Trial will convince you. Every house-holder must have a phial with him.

Price large phial Re. 1. & Small phial Annas. 8.

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BURMA'S SEPARATION FROM INDIA.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S ADMONITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 13.

At the first meeting of the Burma Legislative Council after his assumption of office, Sir Reginald Craddock referred to the high prices of articles, and said Burma was infinitely better off in this respect than many other parts of the Empire and everyone must be prepared to meet difficulties as they occur.

Continuing, he said:—Burma is contributing to the Empire's needs from her rice, her timber, her oil and her wolfram. It is time when priority must be given to those things that are most necessary.

CONNECTION WITH INDIA.

Dealing with the Burmese agitation for separation from India, he said:—It is a great source of satisfaction that here in Burma we have been spared the turmoil of political controversies of which scarcely more than echoes have reached these shores. Our attentions have not been distracted by programmes and propaganda. Burma may well have her aspirations as India has hers, but let us go quietly about our preparation, laying our foundations well and determining lines of progress which are best adapted to the wishes and habits of thought of the races who inhabit this country. There has been a great deal of loose talk about the separation of Burma from India and her separate condition as a crown colony. I doubt whether many persons who may have advocated such ideas have ever stopped to consider or think over in detail the effect on Burma, if these loose suggestions were to be realised at an approximate date. It is perhaps difficult for me as a new-comer to this Province to attempt to argue or express the sentiments of the various races of Burma with full knowledge and authority, but I think it is correct to say that Burma is proud to form part of the Indian Empire and has no desire to be separated from India. What she desires to represent, however, to the Government of India is the recognition that she is not one of the several Indian provinces but a distinct country, a Burman province attached to the Indian empire, and that her treatment in respect of all matters should not be brought into any rigid conformity with that found suitable for Indian provinces, but should be devised on lines which will give to Burma her best chance of development as a Burma province, and to the Burma races the best chance of playing the fullest part in this development. Vociferation of fitness is not its demonstration. Though advanced in some respects we are very backward in many things. Local self-government is one of them. We have no district boards, our municipalities are in leading strings but the first thing is to win the war.

MADRAS. PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

YEAR OF HEAVY BALANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held to-day, H. E. the Governor presiding, the revised financial statement for the year 1918-19 was presented by the Hon. Sir Alexander Cardew. In it, he says, that in consequence of a succession of good seasons and the general prosperity of the presidency, receipts and balances have exceeded all expectations. The receipts of the year just closing appear likely to be in excess of the forecast by no less a sum than Rs. 21.36 lakhs, being Rs. 828.95 as against Rs. 807.59. The expenditure on the other hand was less by Rs. 6.85 lakhs, being Rs. 787.76 as against Rs. 794.61. The surplus of receipts over expenditure will be Rs. 41.19 lakhs, which, added to the closing balance of last year Rs. 152.38, raises the closing balance for the current year and the opening balance for the coming year to Rs. 193.57 lakhs.

The contributing factors to this very satisfactory state of things are, namely, Excise Rs. 13.10 lakhs, Income Tax Rs. 7.98 lakhs and Forests Rs. 13.45 lakhs. Consumption of country spirits was lower in 1916-17 than in the previous year, and much lower than in the two years 1913-14 and 1912-13. The Budget receipts for the coming year are fixed at Rs. 824.33 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 842.10 lakhs, that education being responsible for no less than Rs. 20 lakhs increase over receipts.

GRANTS FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

After the presentation of the revised financial statement budget, resolutions numbering over 53 were taken up. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao moved for increased provision for opening elementary schools by one lakh making a corresponding reduction under civil works.

The Hon. Mr. Stone said in view of the ample proof of their interest in the development of elementary education given by Government by the provision made in the budget, it would not be necessary to make a further allotment from provincial funds. The resolution was lost.

Another resolution, proposed by Mr. Rangachariar for additional provision for the opening of night schools, by an increase of Rs. 6,000 in the budget, was accepted.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved a resolution for grants to informal panchayats for village improvement. The mover said his proposal was that the Government, should continue to finance village punchayats for the next ten years at Rs. 1,50,000 a year. Unless this was done there was no use in forming any more village punchayats. Mr. Rajagopala Chariar said the Government had so far not only accepted the suggestion of the hon. member, but had acted upto it. They had issued orders for the distribution of Rs. 1,25,000 among local bodies with specific instructions for its distribution to village punchayats, to facilitate the results of experiments undertaken, on the result of which would depend the question whether further legislation would be desirable in regard to these punchayats.

The resolution was withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills Rs. 97-8 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill Rs. 96 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks,

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Benga / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA. SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM and the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD. It stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Fun for Leisure Hours containing a number of ingenious puzzles with solutions.

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BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

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Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

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Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
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1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
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ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

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Good News for Sufferers !

If you suffer from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success. Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply *cannot* fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.

Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) very small compared with its health value. Our Descriptive Booklet, which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget, to ERECTRUSS (B. O.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 14.

The new disturbances has not yet entered north-west India. A few light thunder showers occurred in Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Some light rain along north-west Frontier.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.878 inches
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.5 "
Dew Point	69.8 "
Relative Humidity of Air	0.655 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0 "
Minimum do.	67.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	133 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	14	0	24a	29	11	14	m 6	2	13	11
							6	20a	15	6
Fri.	15	m 0	31	29	9	15	m 6	41	13	8
		1	9a	29	10		7	3a	16	4
Sat.	16	m 1	11	29	2	16	m 7	21	14	6
		1	55a	29	2		7	48a	17	6
Sun.	17	m 1	52	28	1	17	m 8	3	14	10
		2	43a	28	1		8	36a	18	10
Mon.	18	m 2	35	26	9	18	m 8	49	16	0
		3	36a	26	10		9	31a	20	2
Tues.	19	m 3	24	25	4	19	m 9	43	17	4
		4	44a	25	9		11	14a	21	1
Wed.	20	m 4	30	24	11	20	m 10	58	18	6
		6	26a	25	2					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
M	14 (Thursday)	M	6h. 48m.	M	6h. 48m.
Tu	15 (Friday)	M	6h. 47m.	M	6h. 49m.
W	16 (Saturday)	M	6h. 46m.	M	6h. 49m.
Th	17 (Sunday)	M	6h. 45m.	M	6h. 49m.
F	18 (Monday)	M	6h. 44m.	M	6h. 49m.
Sa	19 (Tuesday)	M	6h. 44m.	M	6h. 50m.
Su	20 (Wednesday)	M	6h. 43m.	M	6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13 6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0 4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 14th March, 1918, was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is either normal or below it. Day temperature is above the average except in the south-east.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is slightly above normal in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in lower Sind and in defect locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind and below it locally in central Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the south of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka and night temperature at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Dust or thunderstorms have occurred at some stations. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is considerably above normal. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the west; night temperature is also locally below the average in the same area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north an lightly clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Thunderstorms have been fairly general and and Malegaon reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies have cleared in the north-west of the division but continue lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally above normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is moderately below normal in the Bombay Deccan and in large defect at Aurangabad; night temperature is below the average in the area of clear skies.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces but Malegaon is the only station reporting appreciable rainfall. Weather has improved in the central parts of the country. Jask reports 0.26 in. of rain and cloud has increased in Baluchistan and Sind under the influence of the disturbance from the west.

Isolated thunderstorms may occur in the central parts of the country and in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on HURSDAY, the 14th of March, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (th Mar.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	75.4	69 6	83	0.26	2.72	—0.92
Do. (th Mar.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (th Mar.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.7	60.8	46	..	0.54	—0.85
Rawalpindi	81 9	49.0	55	..	6.05	—1.08
Lahore	86.8	54.5	68	..	0.45	—2.51
Hissar	87.3	57.9	57	..	0.53	..
Ambala	87.9	56.7	55	..	1.42	—3.62
Delhi	85.2	60.6	45	..	0.54	—2.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.3	63.9	48	..	1.00	—0.49
Mainpuri	87.8	60.1	36	..	0.52	—1.52
Jhansi	90.0	61.4	55	..	0.27	—1.38
Cawnpore	85 6	64.9	47	..	0.42	—1.52
Allahabad	89.6	64.3	40	..	0.39	—1.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.1	61.6	51	..	0.19	—0.84
Karachi	84.1	69.3	82	..	0	—1.35
Ajmer	81.8	54.4	38	..	0.25	—0.99
Jaipore	87.0	61.0	59	..	0.25	—1.14
Kotah	87.0	64.4	42	..	0.03	—0.78
Mount Abu	79.5	63.4	29	..	0.12	—1.02
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	62.3	40	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	89.4	69.9	75	..	0	—0.68
Veraval	83.1	71.5	79	..	0	—0.45
Rajkot	96.8	62.5	37	..	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	96.0	67.8	64	..	0	—0.55
Surat	97.9	70.3	81	..	0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	99.9	66.5	43	..	0	—0.38
Deesa	97.6	62.2	34	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	88.1	57.8	31	..	0.06	—0.73
Indore	88.3	62.4	65	..	0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	59.9	67	0.02	0.99	—1.39
Sangor	83.4	62.2	52	..	0.14	—1.96
Hoshangabad	86.7	66.8	78	..	0.25	—1.38
Khandwa	86.5	60.6	60	..	0.04	—1.05
Akola	86.8	67.8	71	0.02	0.26	—1.64
Amraoti	87.7	63.1	61	..	0.08	—1.87
Nagpur	93.1	65.0	57	..	0.35	—1.91
Chanda	97.6	69.0	56	..	0.37	—1.98
Raipur	92.8	65.6	44	..	0.95	—0.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.0	74.5	80	..	1.35	+0.77
Ratnagiri	92.1	74.9	70	..	0.99	+0.29
Marmugao	89.0	77.8	86	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	89.5	74.0	92	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.2	61.2	69	0.13	1.61	+0.75
Ahmednagar	88.0	56.5	47	..	3.13	+1.76
Poona	88.8	57.2	64	..	3.91	+2.79
Sholapur	91.4	66.8	59	0.02	0.67	—0.96
Bijapur	92.5	67.2	63	0 05	1.16	—0.26
Belgaum	87.0	62.9	38	..	5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	79.1	59.6	48	..	0.40	—0.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.3	69.7	42	..	0.14	—1.49
Hyderabad	94.1	69.6	57	..	2.29	+0.37
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.5	76.8	74	..	2.41	—0.97
Calicut	88.1	75.9	81	..	7.27	+0.68
Cochin	90.7	76.8	73	..	15.68	+5.84
Colombo	86.9	74.5	93	..	20.82	—4.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.0	68.7	86	..	13.74	+6.95
Bellary	96.3	73.0	53	..	2.72	+0.34
Cuddapah	99.9	73.3	65	..	5 44	+0.68
Madras	98.9	87.0	88	..	22.32	+2.02
Bangalore	91.3	61.8	33	..	2.71	—1.17
Coimbatore	95.4	68.1	50	..	7.13	+1.70
Trichinopoly	96.1	66.1	70	..	8.32	—0.68
Negapatam	87.5	72.7	87	..	37.86	+8.64

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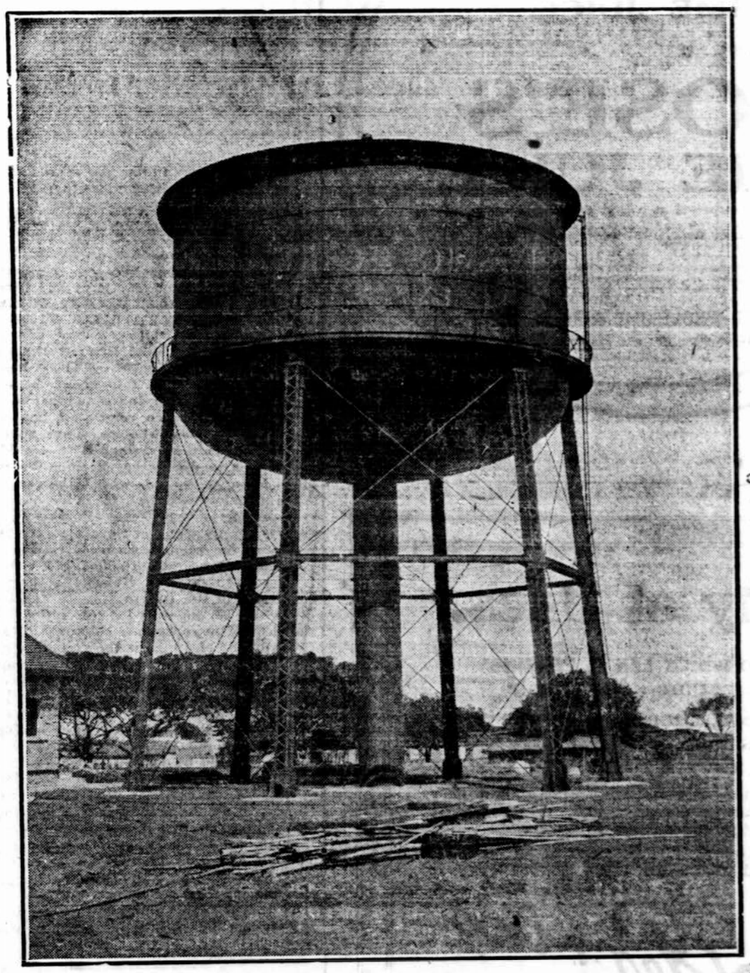

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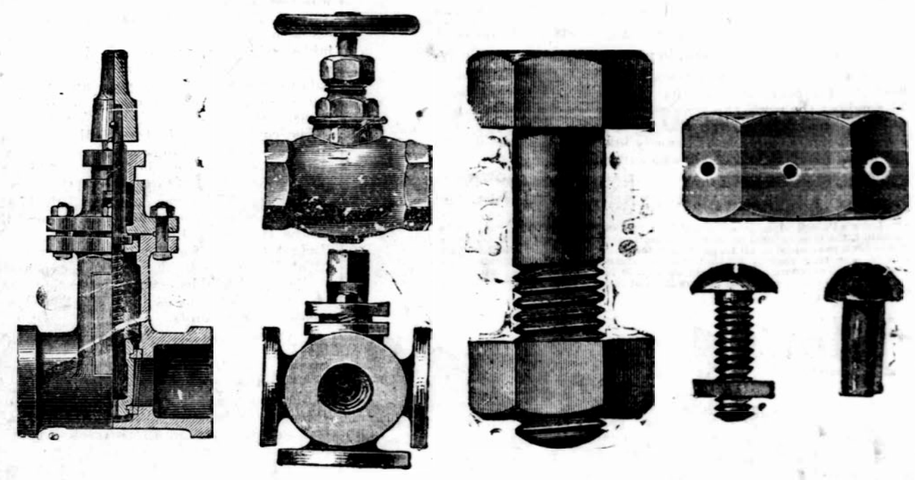

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